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VOL. VII NO. 195

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## TODAY IN arab news

**Paris summit briefing**  
 U.S. assistant secretary of state for international affairs, Marc Leland, is in Riyadh to brief Saudi Arabian leaders on the outcome of the Versailles summit of industrialized nations which ended earlier this week. — Page 2

### PLO rivals shot envoy

The United States government says it has learned from the British government that opponents of the Palestine Liberation Organization were behind the attack on the Israeli envoy to London, Shlomo Argov. — Page 3

### One-party Kenya

Kenya becomes a one-party state under the ruling Kenya African National Union following the adoption of a bill to amend the constitution. Election laws, too, are amended. — Page 4

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Steve Carlton was at his dazzling best and helped Philadelphia Phillies to the Cubs crashing to their 10th straight defeat in National Baseball League. — Page 5

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With the Istiqlal mosque dominating the Jakarta skyline, the Indonesian capital makes an interesting stop on a tour of Southeast Asia. — Page 8

### French first lady

The French first lady, Danielle Mitterrand, is a well-dressed, slim blonde who wears little makeup. She is politically active, but publicly shy, says a special interview. — Page 9

### Senators back Reagan

President Reagan wins support from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for his ideas on how to achieve nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union. — Page 12

## Two British ships sunk

LONDON, June 10 (Agencies) — British planes for an assault on the main Argentine garrison at Port Stanley, the Falklands capital, received a setback Tuesday when Argentine planes crippled two British landing ships in the first low-level air strike for 10 days, it was confirmed here.

Both ships, the *Sir Galahad* and the *Sir Tristram*, were abandoned rapidly after receiving hits by bombs and rockets. Casualties were said to have been heavy. The *Sir Galahad* was reported to have sunk. Six British troops were killed on a landing craft and five others wounded aboard the frigate *Plymouth*, Defense Minister John Nott announced but he refused to give casualty figures aboard the *Galahad* and *Tristram*.

Nott, however, said U.K.'s military plans to retake possession of the Falkland Islands have not been prejudiced by recent Argentine attacks of British landing ships.

Nott told parliament the next of kin of the casualties are being informed. He said that on Tuesday Argentine aircraft attacked two British landing craft. *Sir Galahad* was hit by bombs as she started to offload troops, but *Sir Tristram* had virtually completed offloading and was not severely damaged by the attacks.

The frigate *Plymouth* was also damaged, but during the day British forces destroyed seven Argentine aircraft and possibly four more, Nott said. Earlier the U.K. defense ministry, reacting to eyewitness accounts by British correspondents of the Argentine attacks on the British ships, declined to give any figures, but said casualties were worse than first thought.

Press reports referred to 39 crew of the 62 on *Sir Galahad* as missing but there was no word on casualties among soldiers on board. Correspondents suggested there were between 250 and 400 troops on the vessel when it was attacked in what is being described as one of the blackest days in Britain's campaign to retake the islands.

One British field commander was quoted as saying "this is obviously some setback. But until we have assessed the situation we do not know how much this will change our plans."

In Buenos Aires, the military high command said Argentine artillery has silenced British ground batteries on the islands and inflicted casualties on troops advancing on the capital.

A communiqué said an artillery duel lasted for eight hours Wednesday until the British batteries ceased to respond. Argentine shells also hit British troops and helicopters in the area of Mount Kent where British forces are poised for a final assault on the capital.

Military experts said that the final assault on Port Stanley could be delayed by up to two weeks after the serious damage Argentine air attacks inflicted on the British fleet off the Falklands on Tuesday.

## Syria sure of ousting Israel in the long run

DAMASCUS, June 10 (AFP) — The Syrian military considers that it has the Lebanese situation under control and counts on beating the Israelis in a war of attrition, informed sources said here Thursday.

They said that Syria wants neither a limitation of the war nor a ceasefire that would consolidate Israeli gains. The view is that Israel's mass buildup to achieve its blitzkrieg and the stretching of Israeli lines of communications through the rapid advance along the coastline will exhaust the Israeli army if the situation should be prolonged.

Syria is wagering on two factors: On the one hand, the underground but highly effective action of the Palestinian resistance, and on the other, its own potential in men and weapons, particularly an increase in foreign aid that might even include an airlift from such allies as Libya and the Soviet Union.

According to reports reaching the Syrian leadership from behind the Israeli lines, the Palestinians have formed pockets of resistance almost everywhere in South Lebanon, including Tyre, Sidon and Nabatiyeh. Mopping up these pockets is reported to be already posing serious problems for the Israeli army.

In addition, thousands of Palestinian volunteers from numerous Arab countries and Europe have already, in the past few days, passed through Syria into Lebanon and joined Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) positions by the Syrian lines. The Syrian army, meanwhile, has mobilized a number of classes of reservists and has both Western and Soviet arms. Satisfaction is being expressed here over the success of French Gazelle combat helicopters whose anti-tank missiles are reported to have destroyed about 40 Israeli tanks in South Bekaa.

The situation is critical for the Syrian forces on the coast and to the west of the Lebanese mountains, because of communications difficulties, but the Syrians have for the moment prevented any deep Israeli thrust in the Bekaa, where despite air attacks, their troops and armor control the terrain.

Finally, Syria's not afraid of the war sniffling over on to the Golan, as Syrian territory is protected by the "Soviet umbrella" under the treaty of friendship and cooperation. If Israel goes in there, or continues its incursions on the Syrian-Lebanese frontier, it will have to bear the responsibility for an international conflict, according to the view here.

On the diplomatic level, there has been intensive activity here in the past 24 hours, with envoys and messages of solidarity flowing in. Moscow sent a message during the night to President Hafez Assad. Contents of the message were not revealed, but informed sources quoted Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as reiterating "total and unconditional" support for Syria.

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who was still here Thursday last night transmitted a personal message to President Assad from President Ronald Reagan. That message, too, remains unpublished, but some diplomatic sources link it with Thursday morning's Israeli radio announcement that Reagan warned Israeli Prime Minister Menahem

### NATO urges arms race end

BONN, June 10 (R) — Israel's military thrust into Lebanon cast a darkening shadow over a NATO summit meeting here Thursday.

The alliance, meanwhile, issued a fresh appeal to the Soviet Union to agree on an end to the arms race.

A declaration prepared for release at the end of the day-long meeting urged Moscow to consider alliance's proposals for curbing strategic and medium-range nuclear arms as well as ground forces in Europe.

The declaration, a text of which was made available by diplomats, committed NATO to ensuring alliance security, improving its nuclear deterrent and at the same time negotiating arms reductions. While leaders of the 16 NATO nations met in closed session at the Bonn Chancellery, there was also a flurry of diplomatic activity in response to the latest Middle East flare-up.

And opposite bank of the Rhine at least (Continued on back page)

### Iraq declares unilateral ceasefire but Iran spurns offer

BEIRUT, June 10 (Agencies) — Iraq Thursday effectively declared a unilateral ceasefire in its 21-month war with Iran, Iraq's Supreme Military Command said.

In a communiqué issued by the official Iraqi News Agency INA, the command said Iraqi military units did not fire or carry out any military operations Thursday. It said this was in accordance with the spirit of a statement made by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) early Thursday

The Iraq commentary was the first Iranian reaction to the Iraqi offer to end the 21-month-old war. Iraq said late Wednesday it was ready to observe a ceasefire, withdraw from Iranian territory and accept arbitration to settle its differences with Iran. An official Iraqi announcement said the decision "stemmed from the deep realization that all efforts should be directed toward confronting the Zionist enemy."

Earlier, in a political commentary by the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, Iran rejected an offer by Iraq for a ceasefire and complete withdrawal of troops from Iranian territory.

The Iraqi decision followed Israel's massive invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent

seeking peace, they could have achieved it before the outbreak of the new war in South Lebanon by giving a positive response to previous set by Iran," the commentary said.

Iran called the Israeli invasion "a vicious plot of the reactionaries to rescue Saddam (Iraqi President Saddam Hussein) and the Baathist government in Iraq."

The Iraqi decision followed Israel's massive invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent

## Withdraw from capital, Syrians told

## Israelis plan to seize Beirut

BEIRUT, June 10 (Agencies) — Israeli invasion forces bombarded Beirut from the air and sea Thursday and dropped leaflets declaring their intention to seize the city.

They also battled Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese nationalist forces from the outskirts of the capital to the southeast corner of Lebanon on the fifth day of an offensive against Palestinian commandos. Beirut residents again woke at dawn Thursday to a crash of bombs and shells as Israeli planes bombed the international airport and gunboats blasted a nearby coastal area. Shore-based artillery fired back at the gunboats.

State-run Beirut radio reported that an

Israeli landing attempt at the airport, which has been out of action since Monday, was repulsed. The Israeli planes returned around noon to attack Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Bourj Al-Brajneh, and a Palestinian quarter around the city's Arab University.

They also hit the most central part of the capital so far in the district of Bourj Abu Haidar, just north of a broad avenue which marks an unofficial boundary between the city and its southern outskirts. The sprawling and poverty-stricken southern suburbs are controlled by Palestinian commando groups and Lebanese nationalist factions which find a plentiful supply of recruits there for their militias.

In Israel, opposition leader Shimon Peres told reporters that the army did not intend to capture Beirut. But the Arabic-language leaflets which floated down on the city Thursday said: "These (Israeli) forces outnumber yours and in a short while will take over the city."

The yellow leaflets called on troops of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) to withdraw from the capital, and said a suicidal defense operation would be useless. The 30,000-strong ADF, which has been trying to keep the peace in Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war, consists entirely of Syrian troops and Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) units under Syrian command. The leaflets mentioned both the sections.

They said Israel had allocated large forces backed by tanks, planes and naval vessels for the Beirut area. The Israeli army would carry out its mission "quickly and accurately whatever the price." The leaflets, signed "Brig. Amir Druri, commander of the northern area," showed a map of the city with arrows indicating two routes the ADF should take to pull out. Some Syrian troops have already left Beirut, apparently to reinforce positions in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon bordering on Syria.

Israeli units were sighted Wednesday on the coast only 13 kms south of Beirut, but do not appear so far to be there in any strength despite repeated reports of landing attempts. Palestinian commandos Wednesday night paraded two armored personnel carriers they had been captured in one such attack.

A Syrian military spokesman said an Israeli plane was shot down Thursday in a dogfight over the Bekaa, the scene of a huge Israeli air raid against Syrian missile batteries Wednesday.

The official Syrian news agency Sana said Israeli planes had also bombed travellers crossing from Lebanon into Syria near the town of Homs, killing 57 and injuring 75.

In Israel, a military spokesman said eight Syrian MiGs and a helicopter were shot down in dogfights over South Lebanon. No major new moves on the ground had been reported from the battlefronts by mid-afternoon. Lebanese security sources said the Israelis were pushing from the south behind the coastal town of Damour, south of Beirut. Israel says it has captured Damour but the Palestinians are still fighting there.

A Palestinian commando group, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said Israeli units were advancing westward from the Shouf Mountains southeast of Beirut toward Damour, under cover of continuous air raids. A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus said an Israeli thrust through the hills south of the Bekaa had been checked after Syrian planes and helicopters inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment.

Security sources reported further Israeli-Syrian artillery duels south of the Mdeir junction of the Beirut-Damascus highway, indicating the Israelis had made little progress there. But Israeli planes bombed the road further west at Dahr Al-Wahab, the sources said.

Prince Fahd expressed sympathy with the Palestinian and Lebanese people in resisting the Israeli aggression. He reaffirmed the Kingdom's efforts to deal with the situation in Lebanon and put an end to "the Israeli unjustified massacres."

Before leaving the Kingdom, Prince Saud held intensive consultations with his counterparts of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Meanwhile a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jeddah that in view of the "persistence of Israel's treacherous aggression on Lebanon and Syrian forces in the country and its escalation against our struggling Palestinian brethren... King Khaled had issued directives to intensify contacts to foil Israeli designs."

He said Israeli behavior threatened peace in the region as well as international peace and security.

(Continued on back page)

### King Khaled receives Kuwaiti premier

AL THIMAMAH, June 10 (SPA) — The Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Saad Al Sabah arrived here for a meeting with King Khaled at the King's camp outside Riyadh. The meeting was attended by Defense Minister Prince Sultan and the Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Sabah.

Iranian forces succeeded in liberating all but a small portion of the vast tract of Iranian territory occupied by Iraq when its forces crossed the border into Iran's Khuzestan province in September 1980.

Following its tide-turning successes in the field of battle, Iran has demanded the removal of President Hussein and \$150 billion in war reparations from the Arab states as precondition for ending the war.

The Iranian victories also revived efforts by the Islamic peace mediating mission to end the war.

In another development, King Hussein of Jordan returned to Amman from Baghdad Wednesday night after a day of talks with Saddam Hussein, the official Jordan news agency Petra said. It said the two leaders had discussed "the grave situation in the Arab region in the light of Israel's invasion and the Iranian challenge faced by Iraq."

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# U.S. briefs Kingdom on industrial summit

By David Hassan  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, June 10 — Marc Leland, U.S. assistant secretary of treasury for international affairs, is currently in the Kingdom, delegated by his government to brief Saudi leaders on the upshot of the Paris summit conference of industrialized countries.

Leland said in a press conference here Thursday that he is utilizing the occasion to review the activities of the Saudi-U.S. Joint Economic Commission (JEC) of which he is the U.S. coordinator. He said that the commission annual meeting is scheduled for Washington in October.

Referring to subjects likely to figure on the agenda for the JEC parleys in Washington, Leland said one of them will be exploring areas for enhancing the scope of the U.S.-Saudi joint ventures in the Kingdom. Toward this end, the U.S. department of commerce could provide through JEC information enabling the U.S. partner to team up with his Saudi counterpart. This will be one of the subjects that may be taken up during the discussions, he said.

Dwelling on the achievements of JEC, Leland referred to the vocational training

program as one of the most significant of these. He said 17 different projects are being implemented under this program, some of which have already been completed. "It is also planned for assisting vocational and technical training of Saudis throughout the Kingdom. This program is not just confined to the metropolitan areas but is being extended throughout the Kingdom to help teachers who can give the vocational assistance that is needed."

Another project that has made headway is the farm credit bank. It is based on assisting Saudi banks in boosting the agricultural capacity in the country by granting interest-free loans. "I am very impressed with the success of the scheme," he said.

The third accomplishment of JEC is the economic center for information. The center provides computerized economic information to the ministry of finance and national economy, both at the national and international levels. The fourth says Leland, is the Solaris project aimed at tapping solar energy as an alternative to oil. Under this project a solar-powered village has been constructed near Riyadh. Saudi scientists have also been trained in Arizona under this program. "It is going to be a revolutionary project in the years to come," the U.S. official adds.

Dealing with the issues discussed at the Paris summit, Leland points out that the United States had proposed closer coordination among the seven participating countries of their economic policies so that uniform monetary and fiscal policies could be formulated. An agreement was also reached on fostering economic cooperation.

He says the issue of intervention in the exchange markets to stabilize international currencies came in for a good deal of attention.

## Palestinians here urged to join fight

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq Al-Natshe, appealed Thursday to all Palestinians residing in the Kingdom and capable of carrying arms to join the commandos in Lebanon now resisting the Israeli invasion.

Those responding to the appeal should report to Fatah's office which will arrange their transportation to wherever they should be, the Palestinian official said.

## Society plans courses

JEDDAH, June 10 — The Faisaliyah Women Welfare Society will organize courses for teaching English and French to children between six and 12 years.

Etidal Itewi, the society's head of educational affairs, told *Arab News* Thursday that the courses will last one month each. Classes will be three times a week and application fees will be nominal, she said.

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(Photo by Mohammad Ibrahim)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Crown Prince Fahd (left) listens to an explanation by Ibrahim Al-Zibela, Baha district telephone manager, during the opening of the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" exhibit in Jeddah Wednesday. Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayal (second from left) smiles, while Western Region Telephone Director Rabea Dahlan (third from left) looks on. The maze of telephone lines and cable bisection is seen in the foreground.

## Apicorp board reviews progress

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, June 10 — The Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (Apicorp) reviewed reports on the progress of work on Arab joint venture projects it participated in financing.

These ventures include an Arab detergent chemicals company, a lube oil and additives project, a synthetic rubber and carbon black project and a gasoline octane booster (MTBE) project, according to a statement by the corporation Thursday.

Apicorp, in its second board meeting for this year held Tuesday, also reviewed interim reports on investment activities and financial

results for the first quarter of 1982. Its 1981 net profit had reached SR164 million. The next board meeting will be held Sept. 23, at Apicorp headquarters in Alkhobar.

Tuesday's meeting was attended by representatives of member states of the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Jamal Hassan Jawa, deputy governor of Petrotronic and the Kingdom's representative, chaired the meeting.

The corporation was established in 1974 as a pan-Arab organization which promotes petroleum based industries. By 1980, Apicorp had contributed more than \$900 million in financing and managing projects in the Arab world.

The chemical detergents company, to be built in Iraq, had been approved in principle in 1979 at a cost of 72 million Iraqi dinars. Apicorp agreed to contribute 25 percent of the capital while member states were to raise the rest.

Apicorp also reviewed the lube plant designed to produce 20,000 tons a year in its first phase. The plant is planned for Yanbu and it is to be established in cooperation with Petrotronic.

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## PLO foes shot Israel envoy, U.K. report says

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The Reagan administration said Wednesday it has learned from British authorities that the suspects in the shooting of Israel's ambassador to London last week were members of an organization hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel had justified its invasion of Lebanon by alleging that the PLO was behind the attack on the ambassador. The PLO denied responsibility.

British report also gave support to the claim of some well-placed officials here that Israel had been looking for an excuse to invade Lebanon to subdue PLO nationalists.

At the time of the invasion, a U.S. arranged ceasefire had been in effect for 11 months, and U.S. officials said it had been largely respected by the PLO. The latest information on the shooting of Israel's ambassador June 3 was disclosed Wednesday by Alan Romberg, the deputy State Department spokesman. "We have learned from the British authorities that the four arrested suspects in the shooting of Ambassador Argov are linked to a dissident terrorist group called Black June ... which has opposed recent PLO policy and leadership," Romberg said.

### Egypt dismayed by American veto

CAIRO, June 10 (R) — Egypt is conveying its dismay to Washington over the U.S. veto of a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel's failure to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, foreign ministry sources said Thursday.

Egyptian public opinion found it extremely difficult to understand the reasons for the U.S. veto which seemed to justify the Israeli aggression," the sources said. The mass circulation *Al-Akhbar* newspaper said in an editorial that the U.S. wanted to make

### Iran troops to leave for Lebanon

LONDON, June 10 (R) — Iran is sending its first group of volunteers to South Lebanon in the next 24 hours to fight Israeli invasion forces. Iran's national news agency IRNA reported Thursday.

IRNA quoted the deputy commander of the revolutionary guards, Ali Makhani, as saying the troops were the first Iranian contingent going to Lebanon and would leave "today or tomorrow upon the proposal of the Syrian government."

The agency did not say how many soldiers would be despatched. A spokesman for Iran's parliament told Reuters by telephone that

### N'djamena life returns to normal

NDJAMENA, June 10 (AP) — Two days after the rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habre seized control of Chad's capital, the streets were calm and the market was functioning normally Wednesday despite the lack of any government.

Sources close to the rebel leader said he was working quickly trying to organize a government and institute basic services. The rebels have already been in contact with several French entrepreneurs in an effort to get the city functioning again. French technicians had been working in the city for months to re-establish power, telephone and water supplies destroyed in the civil war.

On Monday, the rebel forces rolled into the capital virtually unopposed and took control of the city from President Goukouni Oueddei after a fight of less than an hour. Goukouni fled N'djamena across the Chari River into neighboring Cameroon.

The only basic difference discernible be-

However, Romberg refused to be drawn into a discussion of whether that development changed the U.S. assessment of whether Israel was justified in invading Lebanon. U.S. officials have avoided any public criticism of Israel's actions in Lebanon, a stance that was maintained again Wednesday.

"I have not addressed the question of justification," Romberg said. "I am not going to address the question of justification." On June 7, the day after the Israeli invasion began, the administration issued a statement through Romberg citing the invasion as part of "the spiral of violence" that started with the attempted assassination of Argov.

Meanwhile, with police marksmen positioned at nearby windows and a score of officers patrolling inside and outside the courtroom, three Arabs appeared in a London court for one minute Thursday in connection with the attempted assassination of Argov.

Lambeth magistrates court ordered the men held in continued police custody and set a third court appearance for next Thursday. Bail was denied at the arraignment Monday.

President Hosni Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser, Osama El-Baz, flies to Washington this weekend to join Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali in talks with the U.S. administration on the situation in Lebanon.

All has been on a private visit to Geneva for the past week.

### Arab League office

THE HAGUE, June 10 (AP) — Members of a Palestinian group occupied the Arab League office here Thursday to protest what they called the inaction of Arab states in the face of the Israeli invasion. About 30 members of the Palestinian Union of the Netherlands entered the league's Dutch office during a midday meeting of Arab ambassadors in the Netherlands. The protesters were unarmed and the occupation was peaceful.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran said Iran had lost much military equipment in the war against Iraq and added that they expected any aid would be in the form of troops and light arms.

The agency did not say how many soldiers would be despatched. A spokesman for Iran's parliament told Reuters by telephone that

reception centers had been set up to register volunteers.

Commanders of both the regular army and the revolutionary guards have said their men are ready to fight Israel, according to IRNA.

A high-level Iranian delegation led by the Defense Minister Col. Muhammad Salimi, has gone to Damascus for talks on military aid for Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

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Wirephoto  
SYRIAN REINFORCEMENT: A column of Syrian tanks and jeeps head south in the Bekaa to fight the Israelis who have been attacking the area.

### On intimidation of troops

## Tel Aviv rejects UNIFIL protest

TEL AVIV, June 10 (AP) — The United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon says its troops were pushed aside and intimidated and threatened by tank guns as Israeli troops invaded Lebanon.

Maj. Gen. William Callaghan of Ireland, commander of the force, protested sharply in a letter to Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, but according to a report of

Eytan's reply broadcast on Israeli radio Wednesday, the Israeli said bluntly: "The army will perform its tasks whether you like it or not."

The U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) of 7,000 troops from 11 countries was created to help peace after Israel's 1978 invasion of South Lebanon. It claims its unarmed soldiers tried to stop the massive Israeli invasion Sunday.

Docth soldiers said the Israelis pointed tank guns at them. But the soldiers placed iron barriers on road and disabled two Israeli tanks, said a UNIFIL statement Tuesday. The statement reached Tel Aviv Wednesday.

Four Irish soldiers tried putting barriers on road, only to have the Israelis demolish them by tank fire, according to the statement. "Norwegian troops blocked the road leading to their area with metal bars, tank barriers, barbed wire and even vehicles which were eventually removed or destroyed by the Israeli forces," it said.

### In military court trial

## Turkish leader denies conspiracy

ISTANBUL, June 10 (AP) — Abdurrahman Basturk, continuing testimony in self-defense before a military court here Wednesday, denied prosecutor's charges that the labor group he led "ever aspired" to seize power by violent means.

Basturk took the stand again to reply to questions from Maj. Cetin Guvenic, Basturk and 21 other top leaders of the Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation (DISK) face the death penalty if convicted of charges of "Marxist conspiracy by organizing workers to stage wildcat strikes and disrupting the national economy" in the years before the military takeover.

The trial is being held in a sports hall in a vast student housing complex outside Istanbul's Byzantine-built ancient ramparts.

The judge asked Basturk to comment on allegations that DISK was "in the process of staging a gradual revolution" before the coup.

Basturk maintained that he had warned his rank-and-file repeatedly against involvement in the wave of terrorism that had split the country before the generals stepped in. The DISK was the second largest labor group in Turkey with more than 500,000 members especially in the state sector enterprises.

Basturk expressed "ignorance" when asked to comment on claims that military authorities had found stacks of books and pamphlets of the outlawed Turkish Communist Party (TKP) at its headquarters. He also denied contentions that DISK had organized seminars on "Marxist-Leninist ideology" to its members and made propaganda favoring the Soviet Union and socialist regimes in Europe.

Following the takeover, military authorities have filed charges against several leftist and rightist unions and civil organiza-

tions.

Soviet attacks

near Kabul

kill 40 civilians

NEW DELHI, June 10 (AP) — As many as 40 Afghan civilians were killed and many wounded earlier this month when Soviet helicopter gunships bombarded villages in the farmlands area, north of Kabul, a Western diplomatic report said Wednesday.

The report suggested the bombardment may have been in reprisal against a May 30 rebel attack on Soviet outpost 10 kilometers north of the Afghan capital. Four Soviet army personnel were reported killed in the rebel raid.

The report said "assassinations and war-related funerals continue as usual" in Kabul. On May 30, a mine blew up underneath an Afghan army personnel carrier in Kabul's Karti Sch section, shattering windows in adjacent buildings.

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Crackdown threatened

## Bill approval makes Kenya 1-party state

NAIROBI, June 10 (R) — Kenya officially became a one-party state under the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) after parliament unanimously approved a bill to amend the constitution to this end.

The bill stating that "there shall be in Kenya only one political party, the Kenya African National Union", was rushed through three readings and committee stages unopposed by the 158 elected members, all of them representing KANU.

Kenya has been a de facto one-party state since 1969, when a short-lived opposition party was dissolved. Parliament also passed unanimously a bill to bring election laws into line with the one-party amendment. Wednesday. Recent calls to form an opposition party have been followed by the expulsion from KANU of government critics Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, and George Anyonya.

Anyonya has since been detained on security grounds as have former deputy director

## Bahamians go to polls

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 10 (AP) — By bus, foot and motor vehicle, voters in the 700 islands of the Bahamas went to the polls Thursday to decide whether to extend the government of Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, who led the British colony to independence eight years ago.

Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) faces its toughest challenge ever from the Free National Movement (FNM) headed by former Attorney-general and millionaire Lawyer Kendal G.L. Isaacs.

Labeling Pindling and his supporters "the rascals," the opposition is fielding candidates in 42 of the Bahamas' 43 constituencies and backing an independent in the 43rd.

Isaacs points out that Pindling's party won only 55 percent of the popular vote in the 1977 general elections. He said recently that the FNM expects to win at least a one-seat majority in the House of Assembly, from which the prime minister and government are then chosen.

Shrugging off the opposition's charges of political cronyism and corruption as "delusions," Pindling is also forecasting a one-sided vote from the 80,000 registered voters in the Bahamas.

"We're not going to bring home the bacon, not just a few rascals," he told a crowd of enthusiastic Nassau campaigners. "We're going to get the whole hog."

Neutral observers predict a narrow PLP victory, thanks to its still strong ties with labor, the rising middle class and nationalistic youth.

"Pindling will never allow the country to forget that he is the black Moses who led the Bahamas to independence and the 20th century," said Dean Collingwood, a sociology professor who specializes in Bahamian studies at Macmurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois.

"Pindling's only liability is the numerous charges of corruption that have hurled against his regime, and the displays of suddenly acquired wealth by public officials," Collingwood said.

## Soviets tested 'shuttle,' U.S. says

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union launched and recovered its first space shuttle-type vehicle last week, U.S. government sources said Wednesday. The sources said they did not know if the Soviet vehicles was manned, as is the U.S. shuttle, *Columbia*, which is scheduled to begin its fourth test flight June 27.

According to the U.S. sources, who asked to remain anonymous, a "fairly small" shuttle-type vehicle was sent up from the central Soviet Union on June 3 and recovered from the Indian Ocean after 1 1/4 orbits. An orbit normally lasts about 90

minutes. The sources said that the presence of Soviet recovery ships in the Indian ocean led them to believe that the flight went about as planned and was not aborted by technical problems. The Soviets are expected to have an operational space shuttle by the 1990s, the sources said.

The U.S. shuttle will serve important military purposes. Among other things, the U.S. Air Force plans to launch satellites from it and recover them for repair and other purposes. The United States now sends satellites into space aboard rockets that cannot be reused.

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MISSILE BOAT: Israeli sailors watch an Israeli missile boat speed past them off Tyre harbor Wednesday. Israeli forces captured the Palestinian stronghold of Tyre Monday shortly after their invasion of Southern Lebanon.

## 'Ebony and Ivory' duet retains top pop spot

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — "Ebony and Ivory" appeared wedged Wednesday to the top of the single pop record charts in the United States. The Paul McCartney-Stevie Wonder duet stayed on for a fifth straight week in the No. 1 position.

"The Other Woman" by Ray Parker Junior held second spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart for the second week in a row, and the Human League's "Don't you Want Me" moved up one notch to third. Last week's No. 3 hit, Charlene's "I've Never Been to Me," slipped to fourth.

Only one newcomer made its way into the ten top pop list this week. Juice — Newton's rendition of "Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me," up from 13th to 10th. Rising fast on the chart was "Rosanna" by Toto, up from 10th to 5th.

As for the country and western singles, "Tears of the Lonely" by Mickey Gilley was No. 1 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "You'll Be Back" by the Statler Brothers was second, and "For all the Wrong Reasons" by the Bellamy Brothers was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Ebony and Ivory — Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder.

2. (2) The Other Woman — Ray Parker Junior.

3. (4) Don't you Want Me — The Human League.

4. (3) I've Never Been to Me — Charlene.

5. (10) Rosanna — Toto.

6. (7) Heat of the Moment — Asia.

7. (8) Always on my Mind — Willie Nelson.

8. (9) Crimson and Clover — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.

9. (5) Don't Talk to Strangers — Rick Springfield.

10. (13) Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me — Juice Newton.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Tears of the Lonely — Mickey Gilley.

2. (3) You'll be Back — Statler Brothers.

3. (4) For all the Wrong Reasons — the Bellamy Brothers.

4. (5) Listen to the Radio — Don Williams.

5. (7) I don't Know Where to Start — Eddie Rabbitt.

6. (1) Finally — T. G. Sheppard.

7. (9) Ring on Her Finger — Time on her Hands — Lee Greenwood.

8. (10) Another Chance — Tammy Wynette.

9. (11) Slow Hand — Conway Twitty.

10. (12) I Don't Think she's in Love — more — Charley Pride.

In Britain, *Madness* stayed atop the British best-selling singles chart for the second week in a row Wednesday with "House of Fun." Adam Ant, recently split from his *Ant Band*, slipped one place to No. 4 with his first solo cut, "Goody two Shoes," while Duran Duran moved up to No. 5 from No. 8 with "Hungry Like a Wolf."

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody Maker* with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (1) House of Fun — Madness.

2. (5) Torch — Soft Cell.

3. (4) The Look of Love — ABC.

4. (3) Goody two Shoes — Adam Ant

5. (8) Hungry Like a Wolf — Duran Duran.

6. (7) Mama Used to Say — Sawir.

7. (6) Fantasy Island — Tight Fit.

8. (2) Only You — Yazoo.

9. (23) I've Never Been to Me — Charlene.

10. (9) Forget me Not — Patrice Rusben.

## Centrist Republicans favored in California

NEW YORK, June 10 (R) — Republicans in California and New Jersey have rejected ultra-conservatives and selected strong centrist candidates for Senate seats in a major round of primaries leading to next November's elections.

In California, conservatives Maureen Reagan, daughter of the President, and Barry Goldwater Jr., son of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, were among candidates defeated by moderate San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson. Wilson was seen by many voters as the Republican politician with the best chance of victory in November over a formidable Democratic opponent, retiring Governor Jerry Brown.

Although Wilson has a reputation in California as a bland campaigner, observers said he might appeal to a wide-enough spectrum of voters to give Brown, whose popularity has been declining in recent years, a strong challenge. His selection avoided the possibility of a bitter conservative-liberal clash that would have come had Goldwater

old, beat Jeffrey Bell, an ultra-conservative former adviser to President Reagan, by 54 to 46 percent to become the party's candidate in November. Bell, financed by conservatives from around the country, outspent Mrs. Fenwick three-to-one a \$two million campaign and stressed repeatedly that his defeat would be seen as a setback for the president's economic and social policies.

win the nomination.

Although he led in the polls until a week ago, Goldwater finished third in the primary behind Wilson and congressman Pete McCloskey, a one-time Republican liberal. California voters also chose state Attorney-General George Deukmejian as Republican candidate for governor. He defeated ultra-conservative millionaire Lt. Governor Mike Curb in a bitter personal campaign.

Deukmejian will face Democratic mayor of Los Angeles Tom Bradley in November.

Bradley is hoping to become the nation's first black governor. Mrs. Fenwick won her battle against Bell by reaching out to liberal and moderate Republican women, elderly voters and the college-educated, according to surveys.

## BRIEFS

ATHENS (AP) — a strong earth quake shook southern Greece Wednesday night but no damage was reported. The Geodynamic Institute measured the tremor, at 1938 GMT, at 4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, pinpointing the epicenter at 165 kilometers west of Athens. It was felt most at the port of Patras.

MUNICH, West Germany (AP) — West German film director Rainer Werner Fassbinder was found dead early Thursday in his Munich apartment, police said. A spokesman said Fassbinder "lay dead in his bed" and was found by a woman friend.

HARARE (AP) — The death toll now stands at 57 in what is believed to be Zimbabwe's worst-ever road accident, police said. Police had originally reported 55 dead in the accident, in which a chartered bus with black farmers somersaulted off a bridge in the northern Chiperiro area to land on its roof in the Dande River 15 feet below. Twenty-nine persons were injured, 12 critically. Only one passenger escaped unscathed.

MOSCOW (AP) — Tatyana Lozansky, in the 31st day of a hunger strike to dramatize her efforts to emigrate to the West, was taken away from her apartment by plainclothes police Wednesday, her friends said. Miss Lozansky, 29, was one of three remaining members of the so-called "Divided Families Group" who had not broken the fast begun May 10.

PEKING (AP) — About 20 foreign climbers have died in Communist China since the Peking authorities opened some of the country's mountain ranges to foreign expeditions two years ago.

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## Rios Montt takes over Guatemala presidency

GUATEMALA CITY, June 10 (API) — Brig. Gen. Efraim Rios Montt announced he has dissolved the three-man military junta that has been ruling here since a coup on March 23 and was assuming the presidency of Guatemala and top command of the armed forces.

As Rios Montt announced the change at a news conference Wednesday, armed troops deployed in the vicinity of the National Palace in Guatemala City. He gave no immediate reason for dissolving the junta. He said a proclamation from the armed forces will be issued later.

Young officers overthrew Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's rightist regime, accusing it of widespread corruption and fraud in presidential elections March 7 in favor of Gen. Anibal Guevara, a defense minister under Lucas Garcia.

Wednesday's move apparently permitted Rios Montt to consolidate his power over varying factions within the military, but details were not immediately available.

In a brief palace ceremony, Rios Montt assumed the presidency surrounded by leaders of military garrisons throughout the country. Gen. Horacio Maldonado Shaad and Col. Francisco Luis Gordillo, the other members of the junta announced at a news conference following the ceremony that they were "resigning" their jobs.

## 3rd test-tube baby born in America

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP) — A Los Angeles-area woman gave birth to the third test-tube baby in the United States — a healthy, seven-pound girl. Both mother and baby are reported doing well at the women's hospital of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center, said hospital spokeswoman Vicki Phillips.

The mother, identified only as Mrs. Lee, delivered the little girl by cesarean section, Miss Phillips said. The baby was conceived in a laboratory dish, in which an egg from the mother and sperm from the father were brought together. The fertilized egg, once it began dividing and growing, was returned to Mrs. Lee's womb where the pregnancy has been described by doctors as "pretty normal."

The "in vitro fertilization" procedure was performed by Dr. Richard Marrs and his wife, Dr. Joyce Varga. The couple set up the test-tube baby program last September and Marrs has said earlier two other pregnancies are progressing. One birth is due in October and the other the following month.

Marrs 33, has said the procedure costs the parents about \$3,700. The process was pioneered by Drs. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards of England. The world's first test-tube baby, Louise Brown, produced a frenzy of media attention when she was born July 25, 1978.

## Bomb kills 16 Indians

NEW DELHI, June 10 (R) — At least 16 persons were killed and 27 seriously wounded when a time bomb exploded in a crowded market in the northeast Indian city of Gauhati, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The bomb, left in a bag, Wednesday, killed 12 persons on the spot at the Fatisil Ambari Bazaar, in the heart of the city, and the others died in hospital, the news agency quoted police as saying. It was not immediately known whether the blast was linked with anti-immigrant agitation which has cost more than 300 lives and virtually wrecked the economy of the oil-producing state of Assam, which Gauhati is the capital.

The explosion coincided with a call by local groups to their supporters to switch off lights in protest against the Indian federal government's refusal to agree to their demand to evict the immigrants, mostly Bangladeshis.

100 in

MADRID, June 10 (R) — If Uruguay's World Cup victory over hosts Brazil in 1950 was a surprise, the events of 1954 were nothing short of sensational.

Hungary arrived in Switzerland for the finals with one of the most dazzling football teams ever assembled, including Puskas, Bozsik, Kocsis and Hidegkuti. They were the reigning Olympic champions, were unbeaten in their last 28 internationals and had hammered England 6-3 at Wembley and 7-1 in Budapest.

Everything went according to the script in the early stages. Korea were annihilated 9-0 and West Germany were despatched 8-3. However, things started to go awry in the quarterfinals when the usually well-disciplined Hungarians and Brazil staged the infamous "battle of Berne". Bozsik, and Brazilians Milton Santos and Tozzi were sent off and the fighting continued in the dressing room after the match.

Despite their earlier humiliation, West Germany battled through to join Hungary in the final. But they looked to be heading

for an equally embarrassing afternoon when Hungary raced into a two-goal lead within seven minutes through Puskas and Cibor.

Then in an astonishing turnaround, West Germany went on to win 3-2, winger Helmut Rahn emerging as the hero of the hour with two goals.

1958: Brazil finally won the trophy in Sweden and gave the world its first glimpse of a 17-year-old phenomenon called Pele. He burst on the scene in the quarterfinals when he scored the only goal against Wales, followed that up with a hat-trick in the 5-2 defeat of France in the next round and added two more against Sweden in the final, which also ended 5-2.

Although Frenchman Juste Fontaine scored 13 goals in the finals, a record which still stands, Pele was the king and would reign, on and off, for another 12 years.

1962: Chile staged the tournament despite a series of earthquakes and the hosts surprised everyone, including themselves, by finishing third. Brazil triumphed again, but without Pele this time. The great man scored in the opening game against Mexico but limped out of the competition when he tore a muscle in the second match against Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovaks, inspired by their legendary halfback line (they still had such things in those days) of Pluskal, Masopust and Poplucher also battled through to the final, their second appearance.

As against Italy in 1934, the Czechoslovaks took the lead but were let down by an uncharacteristic display from goalkeeper Schiroff. He was out of position when Umarido, Pele's replacement, equalized from an acute angle and was at fault when Brazil went 3-1 ahead, losing sight of the ball in the sun and allowing Vava a simple chance.

1966: England won and undistinguished tournament under the shrewd guidance of

## A cupful of thrills, spills & chills Soccer down memory lane from Brazil to Spain



ALL SMILES: Superstar Pele and the 1970 Brazilian captain Carlos Alberto (right) hold a replica of the Jules Rimet trophy they won outright.

All Ramsay. Brazil's hopes of completing a hat-trick disappeared in the first game against Bulgaria when Pele was left bruised and battered.

England's cause was undoubtedly helped by being allowed to play all their games at Wembley but they did have three players of genuine world class — goalkeeper Gordon Banks, defender Bobby Moore and midfielder Bobby Charlton.

Fittingly, the final against West Germany

was one of the better games. England won 4-2 in extra-time with a hat-trick from Geoff Hurst. But it was North Korea who won the hearts of the fans. They beat mighty Italy 1-0 in a group match to qualify for the quarterfinals and actually led Portugal 3-0 in the first half before Eusebio launched a one-man demolition by scoring four of the five Portuguese goals.

1970: Despite vowed never to play in the World Cup again, Pele was back in Mexico

1974: Again the Dutch were arguably the

best side in the tournament, even without Cruyff who had refused to take part. Again they had to be content with runners-up medals after going down 3-1 to hosts Argentina in extra-time. Argentina, however, were worthy winners though they only squeezed into the final on goal difference after beating Peru 6-0 in their last second phase group match.

Clodoaldo, Gerson and Rivelino were a midfield dream and Pele was ably abetted up front by Tostao and Jairzinho, who scored in every match.

Italy reached the final by beating West Germany, who had ended England's reign in the quarterfinals thanks, in part, to the loss of Banks and two puzzling substitutions by Ramsay. For the third successive time, the side which took the lead lost. Roberto Boninsegna shot Italy ahead, Pele, Gerson, Jairzinho and Carlos Alberto replied for Brazil.

1978: Hosts West Germany won the new FIFA World Cup but The Netherlands, the heaviest finalists, were the entertainers. Rivelino and Jairzinho were the only survivors from the 1970 Brazilian side but both were shadows of the past and Brazil were somewhat fortunate to end up fourth.

The Dutch were a delight to watch and if Pele was no longer around to thrill the fans, there was always Johan Cruyff.

The Dutch ignored the jinx which had struck Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Italy in the three previous finals and went ahead soon after the start when Johan Neeskens scored from a penalty after Cruyff had been brought down by Uli Hoeneß. For the next 30 minutes the Dutch bewildered their opponents with some sparkling moves. But the goal came at the other end, Paul Breitner netting from the spot after he had been pulled down as he went in on goal.

Two minutes from the interval the peerless Gerd Müller scored his 68th — and most vital — international goal and West Germany were champions of the world for the second time.

1982: Again the Dutch were arguably the

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Mario Kempes shot the Argentines ahead and that "first goal jinx" looked ominous for the hosts when Dick Manning equalized and the Dutch dominated until the end of 90 minutes.

But Argentina moved up gear in extra time, Kempes scored a superb second and Daniel Bertoni added a splendid third.

1982: All the arguments will be settled over the next few weeks is Maradona better than Zico? Is Rummenigge better than both the South Americans? Has Teo Santana built a side to compare with the Brazilian teams of the past or will West Germany bring the trophy back to Europe? Time will tell.

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Johan Cruyff ... the Dutch striker

## Phillies' Carlton strikes dazzling form

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Steve Carlton struck out 16 Chicago batters for the Major League one-game high this season, and Bo Diaz and Mike Schmidt hit home runs as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Cubs 4-2 Wednesday night.

Carlton spaced 10 hits to post his seventh victory in 13 decisions, while saddling the Cubs with their 10th straight loss.

In other National League games, Joe Niekro pitched a three-hitter for his 150th career victory and contributed to two Houston scoring efforts as the Astros beat the San Francisco Giants 6-1.

Gary Carter belted a two-run homer and Warren Cromartie went 3-for-4, including a run-scoring triple, to power the Montreal Expos to a 5-1 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Pinch-runner Rusty Tillman raced home on Hubie Brooks' bases-loaded grounder to

short in the month inning to give the New York Mets a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In the American League, Tony Perez belted his 36th Major League homer and Bruce Hurst and Bob Stank combined on a eight-striker as the Boston Red Sox won their fifth straight game, 3-2 over the New York Yankees.

Alfredo Griffin's bases-loaded groundout drove in the winning run as the Toronto Blue Jays rallied for two runs in the ninth to beat the California Angels 5-4.

Ritchie Zisk's RBI single in the 11th lifted the Seattle Mariners to a 4-3 victory over the Texas Rangers. Kansas City's Amos Otis hit a three-run homer, sparking the Royals to their eighth straight win, 8-5 over the Minnesota Twins.

Tony Armas unloaded a three-run, upper-deck homer in the eighth-innings as the Oakland A's ended a five-game losing streak

with a 5-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

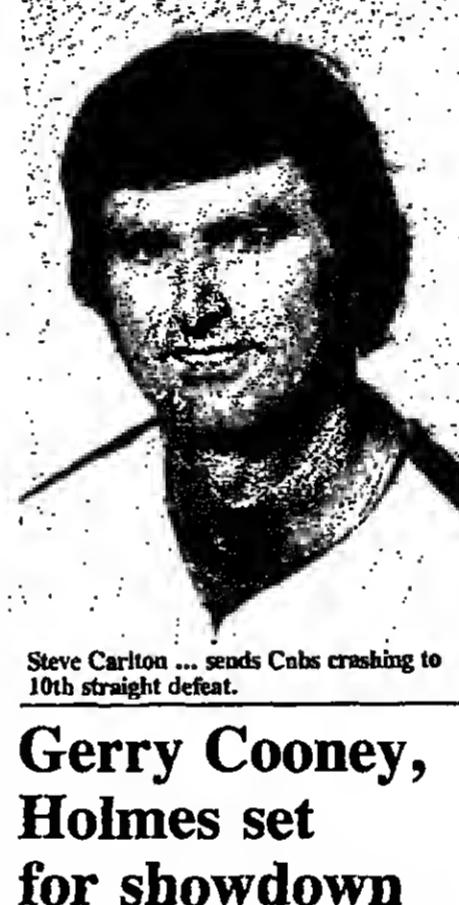
Jow Nolan singled and homered to drive in three runs and Mike Flanagan pitched a six-hitter as the Baltimore Orioles won their first straight game, beating the Milwaukee Brewers 8-3.

Detroit's Jerry Turner hit a two-run homer to back the seven-hit pitching of Jack Morris and the Tigers defeated the Cleveland Indians 2-1 in the first game of a doubleheader. The second game was tied 3-3 after 14 innings and suspended by an American League curfew that allows no timing to start after 1 a.m.

Cesar Cedeno and Johnny Bench blasted consecutive home runs as the Cincinnati Reds beat the San Diego Padres 4-3.

Biff Pocoroba knocked in five runs with a double and four singles to lead an 18-hit Atlanta attack as the Braves buried the Los Angeles Dodgers 11-5.

Steve Carlton ... sends Cubs crashing to 10th straight defeat.



Steve Carlton ... sends Cubs crashing to 10th straight defeat.

## Gerry Cooney, Holmes set for showdown

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, June 10 (AP) — Gerry Cooney of the United States will attempt Friday night to become only the third white man in forty years to gain a world heavyweight boxing title.

Experts say that if he is to win the World Boxing Council (WBC) bout in a Casino Park here he must defeat black American champion Larry Holmes in the early rounds. If not, Holmes is almost certain to retain the title he has held four years.

Observers agree the fight is unlikely to last the full 15 rounds, but they are divided over who will win. It will be the first heavyweight title fight since 1971 — Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier — when both contenders had an unbeaten record.

Everything about the two boxers seems to be different — their skin colour, their style, their age and the way their careers have shaped. In addition, they have developed a deep personal antagonism, which led to a scuffle in a restaurant in Mexico in 1980, when they had to be separated by WBC president Jose Suliman.

The 25-year-old Cooney, who will attempt to follow in the footsteps of America's Rocky Marciano and Sweden's Ingemar Johansson, is fond of his nickname "Gentleman Gerry."

The New Yorker is first and foremost a puncher and some people compare him to Joe Louis, world champion in the 1940's.

Holmes, 32, has been champion since beating Ken Norton for the vacant title in 1978. He is a former sparring partner of Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, but for a long while he was not considered as a possible successor.

He claims he only took up boxing for the money, but nevertheless he is unbeaten in 32 bouts and his tenacious battling fully earned him his crown.

## World Cup Soccer Weather may hold key

MADRID, June 10 (R) — Scorching southern Spanish heat and chill temperatures in the north could be key factors in the World Soccer Cup finals starting on Sunday.

Seville in the south is one of the hottest cities in Europe and the flamboyant Brazilians, seeking to win a record fourth World Cup title will be thoroughly at home in the heat. But for their first-round opponents in Group Six, the Soviet Union, Scotland and New Zealand, the weather could spell trouble.

Group Six games in Seville and Malaga will not kick-off until 2100 local (1900 GMT) but at this hour last night temperatures were still around 38 degrees centigrade (100 fahrenheit). But the traditional picture of sunny Spain is less in evidence in Gijon in the north where chilly conditions will be ideal for Group Two favorites West Germany but could hamper Chile and outsiders Algeria.

The favorites are Brazil who have dropped the European style of play they adopted for the 1978 World Cup in Argentina and reverted to the traditional fluency with which they have dazzled the world for decades.

Brazil, with supreme talents such as Zico, Socrates and Junior in their ranks will qualify with ease for the second phase. Equally certain is that Group Six rivals New Zealand will come, be seen and be conquered. That will leave Scotland and the Soviet Union to battle for the second-qualifying place from what is clearly the toughest of the six-first-round groups.

Argentina will be eager to show that the

## Kapil has England struggling

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — Ian Botham and Kapil Dev, the glamor cricketers of England and India, dominated an all-action start to the first Test at Lord's here Thursday.

Kapil Dev, India's spearhead pace bowler, took three early wickets to see England at 37 for three and then ended a recovery stand between Botham and David Gower.

When Botham took his second slip catch of the day to remove Gower, who made 37, just after lunch England had been lifted to 96 for four. Derek Randall survived a nervous start and helped Botham take the score to 133 for four. At tea England were 179 for 6.

Kapil Dev trapped Northamptonshire pair, Geoff Cook and Allan Lamb lbw, had Chris Tavaré caught and Gower's wicket gave him four for 33 in 13 overs.

Botham bagged his sixth half-century in seven Test innings against India with his familiar assortment of powerful, arrogant style before falling to a Malhotra catch, off the bowling of Madan Lal, when on 67.

Botham had reached a marvellous half-century by cutting Sbasti for four. It was his sixth score of over 50 against India in seven Test innings.

After a couple more firm shots and a left-hand sweep for four, however, he clipped Madan Lal off his pads and was caught by Malhotra at mid-wicket. Malhotra dived for

injection of thrilling new blood like 21-year-old Diego Maradona can rejuvenate the ageing stars who won the trophy in 1978. They open their title defence against Belgium, surprise runners-up in the 1980 European Championship, but may face their biggest threat in Group Three from Hungary, twice beaten in a World Cup final and seeking to relive their golden years of the 1950s. Out-siders El Salvador complete the group.

In Bilbao the 1966 champions England face France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

Group Four is one of the most evenly-balanced of the first-round groups and the initial game between England and France on Wednesday could hold the key.

Italy, World Cup champions in 1934 and 1974, will be the undoubted masters of Group Two with the main interest likely to center on Austria and Chile in the battle for a second qualifying place.

Host team Spain will find out whether home advantage is a bonus or a burden. The Spaniards, who play all their Group-Five matches in Valencia should certainly start on a winning note against Honduras on Wednesday. They are expected to qualify alongside Yugoslavia.

Kapil Dev ... deadly spell

Ward and clearly made a clean catch.

Botham waited for the verdict, and when it went against him had a few words to say to the Indian team as he departed, with England 149 for 5. England added another 17 runs before losing another wicket. Doshi getting newcomer Pringle caught by Gavaskar for 7. Randall on 34, was next partnered by Phil Edmonds with the total 166 for 6.

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Kallicharran hammered 30 fours in his five-hour stay and was especially severe on Gordon Parsons, who conceded 130 runs in 28.3 overs. At close of play Leicestershire had made 22 without loss in five overs.

Worcestershire opener Alan Ormrod was another experienced batsman to make a double century. He scored 200 not out in his team's 369 for 2 declared against Gloucestershire 22 for no wicket.

At Southampton — Lancashire 210 (Simmons 50, Marshall 5 for 48; Hampshire 98 for 4 (Pocock 51 not out).

Hashim Cricket

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, June 10 — Thirty-two teams have entered the Hashim Double-Wicket Tournament to be held on Friday, June 11.

The teams — from Sameo, Abdullah Hashim, Transcontinental, Pak Young, New Star, Iskandar, Indian Blues, Pak Jeddah, Generic and JCC — will play the initial rounds at four different grounds.

## WORLD OF SPORT



## Severe Punishments

By Adil Salahi

Islam has prescribed certain punishments for certain crimes which have come to be classified separately. These are defined as "actions which are religiously forbidden and punishable by well-defined punishments which are inflicted as Allah's right." Each of these punishments is called *hadd* which is translated literally as "limit" but acquires when used in this Islamic context of crime and punishment the meaning of a "punishment set and prescribed by Allah."

The fact that these punishments must be inflicted as "Allah's right" when absolute certainty has been established for the committal of the crime and the identity of the criminal means that their infliction serves the interests of the community as a whole. It also means that the punishments prescribed must be applied as set. There can be no increase or reduction in their severity or modification of their forms. Finally, neither the judge, nor the victim nor the political authority in the community may pardon the person who has committed such a crime.

There are four crimes which fall into this category, namely, theft, adultery, false accusation of others of having committed adultery and highway robbery. There is no doubt that the punishments set for these crimes are severe: cutting one hand for theft, flogging for adultery and false accusation of it and execution or cutting limbs for highway robbery. The severity of the punishment makes it an effective deterrent. Over the centuries Muslim societies did not have many incidents which called for the application of these punishments. This is not to say that they are overlooked. They cannot be, because they are "Allah's right." The crime are simply unpardonable. Since they deter people from crime they are not needed so frequently.

Many people have criticized Islam

for legislating such punishments. The criticism emphasizes their severity, or "inhumanity", as some people tend to think. The problem with this criticism is that it looks at the state of affairs in modern societies with regard to the large number of thieves and robbers in prisons and on parole and imagines that we would have a comparative number of people with their hands or limbs chopped off. Simply the analogy does not hold. For one thing the inadequate punishments administered in modern societies do not provide an effective deterrent. Thus the rate of crime goes up. Secondly, modern societies do not provide the individual with the decent standard of living and protection every Islamic society is supposed to provide.

Furthermore, Islam requires the most stringent proof of the crime and the identity of the criminal. In the case of adultery, for example, a confirmed confession of the testimony of four male witnesses who have actually seen the crime being committed. In the case of false accusation two witnesses must testify to having heard the accusation and seen the accuser making it.

It is plain that the four crimes concerned here are actually committed against the society as a whole. The victim of stealing is not simply the person who suffers the material loss. Peace and order are also broken. Adultery and false accusations threaten the moral fiber of the whole society. Highway robbery is a threat to the very foundation of the society. For this very reason Allah himself has set their punishments, since He is the protector of Islamic society. He alone has the power to forgive the perpetrator of any of these crimes should he escape punishment in this world. It is not for any human authority to exercise that power. The balance here is very delicate and it has to be maintained for the benefit of the whole community.

## Islam in perspective

## What the Qur'an Teaches

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful. They question you with regard to warfare in the sacred month. Say: Warfare therein is a grave transgression; but to turn men away from the path of Allah, to deny Him, to turn people away from the Sacred Mosque and to expel its people therefrom — all this is a much graver sin in the sight of Allah, since oppression is worse evil than killing. They will not cease to fight against you till they have turned you away from your faith, if they can. Whoever of you turns away from his faith and dies as an unbeliever, his works shall come to nothing in this world and in the world to come. Such people shall be the tenants of the Fire, therein to abide for ever.*

(The Cow: 2; 216)

## Our Dialogue

## Form of Prayers

Q. Why does not the imam in a congregational prayer recite the Qur'an audibly in the two daytime prayers as he does in the three nighttime prayers? Is there a special dress a man must wear when he prays?

Calvin Jumani Lim  
P.O.Box 6022  
Dammam

A. We simply conduct our prayers as the Prophet has taught us to do. The way he led the prayers is binding to us, because we are commanded by Allah to follow the teachings of the Prophet: "Whatever the messenger bids you, do it. And whatever he forbids you, abstain from it." (49: 7). The Prophet did not recite the Qur'an audibly in the two daytime prayers as he did in the three nighttime ones, so we follow in his footsteps. There is unanimity on this among all schools of thought, because it has been authentically reported by a very large number of the Prophet's companions. He also told us: "Conduct your prayers in the same way as you have seen me conduct mine."

A man may wear any garment when he prays provided that it has not been dirtied by any impurity, and that it covers him at least from the waistline to his knees. No special garment or dress is required. We are, however, recommended to wear clean clothing when we pray.

## Gold for Men

Q. In my country, the Philippines, both

men and women wear gold ornaments. During my stay in Saudi Arabia I have noticed that men here do not do so. Is this due to any religious injunction?

Calvin Jumani Lim  
P.O.Box 6022  
Dammam

A. To wear gold or silk is forbidden for Muslim men. The Prophet (peace be upon him) once held both materials in his hands and told his companions: "These two are forbidden for the men of my nation; they are, however, permissible for women." Thus, no Muslim man is allowed to wear either stuff. Silk, however, may be worn in the case of a skin disease when other clothing may aggravate the condition. It is also forbidden to use gold in household articles such as cutlery or plates, etc.

Q. Is it compulsory to wear a cap when one enters a mosque or when one prays, as most, if not all, people in Eastern Asia do?

A. The answer is simply: 'No'. Some schools of thought consider wearing a cap something of a *sunnah* which means that it is recommended, not obligatory. If one does it then he is, according to these schools, rewarded. If not he has not contravened any law. Other schools of thought do not give it even the rank of a *sunnah*. It is unfortunate that some practices are given too much of an emphasis that some people tend to think them obligatory, as in this case. There is certainly no obligation to wear a cap. One's prayers are no less valid if one prays without something to cover his head.

## PLO Open University: a new educational experiment

By Grace Halsell

Q. Can you explain an Open University?

A. It is a multi-media approach. You take it by correspondence. It is not only correspondence, but a part of your educational material is transmitted by cassettes or kits. You go to a center, and you watch an instructor who presents the lesson on a TV screen. The courses are all structured.

It is also a new educational experiment. It has not been tried in the Arab world. In the Open University system, you don't have years as in the conventional system — it's all credits. It is not a four-year study, but however you manage your credits to give you the equivalent of four years' college education. The average period of graduation for the student is six years, so one might do it in five, another three.

In our system, we expect a large number of our enrollees to be full-time students, who will probably graduate in four years. But we don't make that requirement. We will accept students full time or we will accept them part time. Each student will pace himself or herself. You can take one course, you can take two courses. You can devote full time, if you want to do so. It's up to you. The university makes no requirement. And you do it on your own time.

Q. What is the best known Open University?

A. The British Open University is the best known and I think in terms of its way of accomplishing results, it still is the best. The Japanese also have an Open University. And the East Europeans have features of open learning systems. In the United States, there is the University of Maryland. But it is not a completely open learning system. Also, in the United States there is a consortium of a number of universities that is now starting where they rely on television, but it has not really proved itself yet. The British Open University is the most developed, the most systematic that has been tested. It is about one hour north of London. It was started in 1969, so they have had lots of graduates. They pursue higher education, they get Ph.D.s, and so forth, and their graduates are accepted and employed. And they have done a very good job. It is a large university, they have graduates in the thousands. The last figures I saw they had about 60,000 students enrolled.

The British Open University was intended to provide a chance for those who did not have an opportunity to study in a university, to give these people a second chance. And that got transformed to people who are already employed, they could be clerics, postal workers — those who could only study part time, and only on their own time, in the evening and so forth. And they can carry only a limited number of credits.

There was no such system in England. So the Open University was the answer. It turned out that a number of women, with children, who could not go to a regular university because of their family obligations, took advantage of this. It also provided education for people who did not even finish school.

Q. Where will your main offices be, and where will the centers of learning be located?

A. We don't know yet whether the main office will be in Beirut. Or in the south or in the mountains. But it will be in Lebanon. If it is not in Beirut, then Beirut will have a regional center.

Amman will have a center, and perhaps we will have one other center in Jordan. Kuwait will have one, in Gaza we will have one, in the West Bank we hope to have two and in Galilee we plan to have one because we think

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) voted to set up its own university, called an Open University, with regional centers in several Middle East countries. The distinguished, longtime American professor, Dr. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, former professor of Political Science at Northwestern University in Chicago, becomes the first president of the PLO Open University. Dr. Abu-Lughod has written extensively on the Palestinian question and is the author and editor of several books. He served as associate director of the African Studies Program at Northwestern, and is a founder and past president of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates. This exclusive interview took place in Beirut, where Dr. Abu-Lughod is now hiring a staff for the university.

will work.

We may find we need to establish a regional center outside the Arab world to facilitate communication with our people under occupation, since we do not have direct mail contact with them. So we may need an outside place for dispatching material. And if we need to have them come to a center for a seminar, then they have to be able to get to us. One of our primary purposes in this university is to help in the re-integration of the Palestinian people. Re-integration means that Palestinians who live in Kuwait or Syria are different strains of Palestinians, and we want them to get in touch with each other. So we may have to establish a center in Cyprus or Greece, some place close, but outside the Arab world so that the Palestinians who are in the occupied area can, in fact, come. This is a scheme, but we don't know how it will work.

Q. So making cassettes and getting your packaged information together is one of your immediate priorities. Where will most of your teachers come from?

A. The institution's faculty — an international faculty — will be drawn from the Arabs. The requirement is that the instruc-

tion will be done in Arabic. The medium of instruction is Arabic, with English and French as second languages. Teachers in each region will come from those regions.

But for the national staff of the institution, we will recruit people from Kuwait, Jordan, the West Bank, the United States, Europe. The staff will be representative of the Palestinian people.

Q. Have you determined on your budget?

A. Yes, we know what we need. We need a \$200 million endowment. For the next three years, we need about \$30 million for running expenses, including some investment for land. We don't have funds yet. I have to raise them.

We started charting our needs in April 1979. In that year I took a leave from my university, and reported to work at UNESCO in Paris. A total of 14 persons from the United States and from the Middle East were recruited as consultants. And we each prepared a certain section of a feasibility study. An economist told us the monetary needs, a demographer charted the population, a sociologist determined the student flow, a media specialist and educators

recommended the kind of educational system we need. And we had a scientist who told us what kind of science material we can prepare. They laid the groundwork. This is why we know how much money we need, and what kind of space we need — we measured it all.

Q. What do you think most of the students will be studying?

A. We have certain priorities. We call the university a one-faculty institution, divided into three major divisions of knowledge: social sciences and administration, science and technology and the humanities and education. These are the three divisions that we will offer for the next four years. So we know what we would like for the students to study because we have identified the needs.

Q. When you say you have established needs, then you are saying there are more jobs available in these fields?

A. Sure. There are also more needs to be met in the Palestinian society. We need more qualified leaders in sciences, for example. We need people in health sciences. We need people in small-scale administration. So our curriculum emphasizes the training in those areas of knowledge which we have identified as relevant to the Palestinian people, that is the Palestinian development. We found where the gaps are. For example, we will emphasize not agriculture per se, but marketing of products and the system of cooperatives. In a sense, that is emphasizing both agricultural sciences and administration. All of our courses, by the way, are integrated courses. They are not the conventional political sciences and sociology and so forth. We try to make them as interdisciplinary as possible.

On the basis of our empirical investigation,

we have chart of our precise needs.

Q. Most Palestinians traditionally study medicine and engineering?

A. Yes, they want to study medicine and engineering. We think that's dreadful — that they have emphasized only these two. We believe that the selection of medicine and engineering have been guided by irrelevant factors of prestige, money.

The new age emphasizes electronics, for example. And management is a very important field in the Arab world. We don't train enough managers, who know how to cope with society. Now the Arabs are beginning to see the possibilities of economic advancement, and also prestige, in alternative kinds of occupation. And it is these alternatives that we will therefore provide. Since they are more relevant to the needs of Palestinians, then there should be a terrific amount of impact there.

The principal idea illuminating our selections is that we want to train people who will stay on the grounds, they won't have to migrate to seek employment. We don't want people to have to go from Jerusalem to Kuwait. And if you are a doctor — and Israelis are making it difficult for Palestinian doctors — and you are really anxious to accumulate money, that becomes your only option. There is nothing to prevent us from training a health specialist who is not a physician, a lab technician, an X-ray specialist — who are in desperately short supply in the West Bank and Jordan and Lebanon and if you train them, they can be absorbed immediately in the same society, they don't have to go anywhere.

We hope that by the kind of alternative training that this university will provide to stop or slow down the Brain Drain that we have been experiencing with the migration of people.

Q. Will you tell me a bit more about yourself. You were born in Jaffa? And you were driven out by the Israelis in 1948?

A. Yes. I had an older brother who was killed by the Israelis. Every Palestinian family has suffered. When we left there were my mother, and four brothers and one sister. We went to Nablus (in 1948). I had just finished high school. I went to the United States in 1950. I stayed there until 1957. I got my Ph.D. in political science at Princeton University. Then I went to Egypt and worked for four years with UNESCO. And I returned to the United States and taught at Smith College. I was in Beirut in 1971-1972, with UNESCO. And I am occupying the same office now in Beirut that I occupied ten years ago.

Q. Was it a major decision to leave your good job and security in the United States to start this university?

A. Yes. I had set pattern of activities in life, and I have a family, and these are important issues. But I felt this would represent a contribution to the further development of the Palestinian people and I felt the need to do something. I was not seeking a job. And this is not really a job. As one of my colleagues said, probably it is a calling. And in this sense it is important: to be part of an activity that will contribute to our people in a significant way, in an area where I have strength. That is, I am not a fighter, I am an educator. And if we create an institution that can provide technical training that also lays a good cultural foundation, then the contribution is really that much broader. So it is not just our people in the narrow sense, but is also the Arab people.

Q. Are you optimistic about the future?

A. Yes, I am always optimistic. If you don't have hope, you can't live. And attitudes are changing.

## Life of the Prophet - 62

## Fighting in the Sacred Month

Rajab, one of the four lunar months in which fighting was strictly forbidden. This applied to both Quraish and the Muslims. The problem for the Muslim company was that if they waited a day the caravan would have reached the sanctuary of Makkah where it could not be intercepted. If they attacked they would violate the injunction of the four sacred months. Eventually, however, they decided to attack them.

Amr ibn Al-Hadrami was killed by an arrow shot at him by Waqid ibn Abdulla. Two more unbelievers, namely Uthman ibn Abdulla and Al-Hakam ibn Kaysan, surrendered to the Muslims. The fourth Makkah, Nawfal ibn Abdulla, managed to escape. The Muslim company was thus able to confiscate the caravan and headed back to Madinah.

When they arrived the Prophet refused to take the two prisoners or the caravan, saying to the company: "I have not asked you to fight in the sacred month." The company felt very distressed. There Muslim brethren reproached them for their action. They did not know what to do and felt truly lost.

The incident led to a fresh propaganda campaign by Quraish who tried to smear the Prophet and his companions in the eyes of other Arabs. They harped the theme of their violation of the sacred month. The whole thing was a matter of affliction for the Muslims until Allah allayed their worries with a fresh revelation of the Qur'an which declared that to turn the Muslims out of Makkah was a much graver sin than the killing of a disbeliever in the sacred month. (The relevant verses are published elsewhere on this page.)

When the Prophet received that revelation he took custody of the two prisoners and divided the caravan among his companions. Quraish sent for the release of the two prisoners in return for ransom. The Prophet told them nothing could be done before the return of the other two of his companions, Sa'ad and Utbah, who were delayed chasing their camel. "If you kill them," he said, "we will kill your two men." Sa'ad and Utbah arrived shortly afterward. The Prophet accepted the ransom for the two prisoners. One of them, Al-Hakam ibn Kaysan, however, declared his acceptance of Islam and stayed in Madinah. The other went back to Makkah where he died.

This ended this important incident which will be the subject of our comment next week. Allah willing.

(To be continued)



MUCH-PRIZED BIRD: In common with other falcon fanciers, this Arab takes great pleasure in showing off his much-prized bird of prey. The training of falcons for sport is an ancient art in many areas of the Middle East, and is often practiced with the utmost sense of pride.

# the BUMBLES of mumbles

## The Oak elves of Oak Lea Part I: The missing Welsh cakes

By Alexandra J. Firth  
Illustrations by Nicholas Domine

Dearlo, Toggler and Lillypop were happily skipping across the pebbles, heading for Oystermouth Castle where they were to meet Dooley the Dragon who had promised to take them on his back for a ride over Swansea. They were very excited as it would be like flying like a bird — apart from the fun as well.

Dearlo turned to Lillypop, "Have you brought a flying hat, Lillypop?"

"A flying hat?" she asked. "No, I only have my limpet shell hat. Will that do?"

Dearlo and Toggler laughed. "Of course! We were only joking."

So all the friends went merrily on their way until they reached the door of the castle. Toggler rang the special bell for Bumbles — "Ring! Ring!" A patter of feet (or should I say dragon claws?) and the door opened. There stood Dooley all smiles and polished scales. "Good-day, my friends!" he beamed. "All ready are we?"

"Yes!" chorused the little Bumbles.

"Good. Then let's be off. Climb on to my back and hold on to the reins which the Wizard has fixed to me. He also insists that you use the safety straps that he has specially designed."

"Quite right!" said Dearlo who, although one of the bravest of the Bumbles, was also one of the most sensible too.

So the three little Bumbles clambered on and settled themselves into position with

Dearlo at the front, Lillypop in the middle and Toggler at the back as usual. He liked it there best because he could keep turning around and seeing what was behind him.

"Right then! Up and away!" called Dooley. He flapped his wings and up he went. They were all feeling so happy about their day out up in the clouds.

First they flew over Mumbles itself, saying "Good-day!" to the weathercock on top of Mumbles church who also bid them "Good-day!"

Next, they headed over the Bay, past West Cross, on past Blackpill. It was wonderful, seagulls flying and swooping in the air, quickly moving to one side when they saw Dooley the Dragon coming with his passengers. The sun came out and smiled at them.

"Hullo, Mr. Sun!" called Lillypop.

"Hullo to you, Lillypop! Where are you off on such a nice day?" asked the sun.

"Just about and around. So shiny and sunny for us, please!" replied Lillypop.

So the sun settled himself and shone lovely and warm. Yes, the three little Bumbles were so happy and content and Dooley was thoroughly enjoying himself. When "Look down there!" said Toggler.

"Where?" asked Dearlo.

"There, in the Uplands, the big oak tree of Oak Lea. What's all the commotion?"

"Oh yes!" said Lillypop, she too could see the big oak shaking and shimmering in the hot sun.

"Seems to be a problem down there, Dooley," whispered Dearlo into Dooley's

ear, "Shall we go down and see what it is all about?"

"Yes, a good idea!" replied Dooley. So he descended from the sky and headed for the big Oak Tree of the Uplands. As they approached they could see dozens of worried looking Oak Elves rushing here, there and everywhere.

Dooley landed with a soft "plonk" — he could land very softly when he tried, you know.

The three little Bumbles scrambled from Dooley's back and hastened over to where they could see a group of Oak Elves.

"Hullo, there!" said Dearlo. "What is the matter? Can we help you?"

"Help?" said a very worried looking Oak Elf. "Yes please! We need all the help that we can get. It is a catastrophe! You'll never guess what's happened."

"Don't let's waste time guessing then. Pray tell us!" said Dearlo with authority in his voice.

"It's our cakes — our Welsh cakes — they have gone — disappeared!" cried the Oak Elf with great concern in his voice.

"Oh dear! How terrible! I can understand how upset you must be," sympathized Lillypop.

"We must help you find them," said Toggler.

"So all the Bumbles, Dooley and the Oak Elves searched and searched. The big oak tree shook and shimmered as they looked under every leaf and branch, but to no avail. Not one single cake could be found.

Next Friday: The kingdom of silver webs



Oystermouth Castle. Below: Flight to Oak Lea

## Jakarta is a city offering many contrasts, it's interesting, more than a stopping point

By Sharou Dirham

JAKARTA, Indonesia (LAT) — Two people recommended Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city, as an interesting stop on a tour of Southeast Asia — a representative of the Jakarta Mandarin Hotel and a well-traveled friend who sees mainly the good in people and places.

Everyone else said "forget Jakarta" or "well, it's a place to spend the night on your way to Bali."

But no city of 6.5 million people can be all bad. And indeed, the most powerful impression of Jakarta is its contrasts.

Travelers who spend a night or so welcome the luxury of this crowded city's modern hotels — ultra-modern buildings that are juxtaposed with its most squalid slums. Anyone who has been to Jakarta will recall how its streets teem with mopeds, limousines, carts and bicycles, jostling and honking and vying for the narrowest opening in the constantly jammed traffic.

The inadequate sewage system and murky canals ensure that large portions of the city are flooded each rainy season. One estimate is that a fourth of the city's population are squatters in flimsy shacks or altogether without shelter.

"They come here from the countryside," a tour guide says, as if that made them not Jakarta's problem.

And one of the most remarkable recollections visitors have about those same miserably poor people who live in the shacks and bathe in the canals is that they are curious and friendly to all who walk by. They want to say "hello," to smile, to wave. Some press you to buy this or that trinket: many are simply being friendly.

But there is an air about Jakarta of a city about to get its act together. Several tour agencies have been organized: the hotels roll out the red carpet to guests. A certain amount of civic pride seems evident in its palaces, monuments and public buildings. And maybe someday those who suffer at the slum level will profit by the increased business tourism is certain to bring.

The city museum, in the old city hall, is another of Jakarta's studies in contrasts: A huge 17th-century Dutch house full of fine porcelain, carved furniture and other accoutrements of the aristocratic colonial life, much of which is displayed on open shelves and tables subject to the ruinous effect of the tropical humidity or careless handling by visitors. The basement of the building, a guide points out, once housed prisoners. Overpopulated jails were not a problem: The basement flooded regularly.

The national museum contains a rich collection of Indonesian artifacts, bronze-age tools, scale models of houses, Thai and Chinese ceramics dating from 200 B.C. and Hindu Javanese treasures.

Jakarta attracts tourists with a couple of outstanding places to shop for Indonesian handicrafts including silver jewelry and art objects, painted or hand-stamped batik, hand carvings of ebony and teak, and Wayang Kulit leather shadow puppets. The puppets, an important symbol of Indonesia's heritage, are made of water buffalo leather and represent dozens of characters in a host of ritualistic scenarios. It is easy to tell the real thing from recently introduced vinyl replicas.

The Sarinah department store — bypass the first two floors — is chock-full of handicrafts at reasonable prices. Prices are fixed; no bargaining here.

Also fun is a stroll along the stalls of the Jalan Surahaya flea market, which features everything from leather luggage to Ming (?) vases, pirated tape recordings to silver apothecary scales. Bargaining is a must.

The Indonesia Tourist Office recommends Garuda and Arjuna craft shops on Jalan Majapahit; fine art, Home Art and Johan Art Curio on Jalan H.A. Salim; Dewi Batik and Artshop, Maison Young, Pigura Art and Gift Shop, Royal Batik Shop, Ton's Galery and Urip Store.

The Jakarta Hilton, the 396-room hotel rising on 32 acres, is favored by many visitors, particularly sports enthusiasts. Facilities include a swimming pool, bowling, billiards, tennis, health club, even a golf driving range.

It is also close to the Jakarta convention hall (businessmen are a mainstay of Jakarta hotel life) and has on its grounds replicas of native dwellings and temples, plus an outdoor Balinese theater with performances on evenings when it doesn't rain.

And what a lovely place is the Jakarta Mandarin, 29 stories, 469 rooms with such appointments as cupboards of Indonesian teak, silk lampshades, triple mirrors, carvings, batiks, antiques and other artifacts are continual reminders of the best of the world beyond the grand staircase and the huge hanging chandeliers in the luxuriously appointed lobby.

A final contrast is Jakarta's modern port. Nevertheless, the old port still functions, with its ancient teak sailing ships loaded by lines of sinewy, leathered men, hoisting hales of this and that on their backs and filing along on planks from wharf to boat.

For 200 rupiah, less than 50 cents, a tourist can climb into a hollowed-out canoe and be taken for a ride amid the hawsers and planks of the old vessels. One of the more derelict boats, weathered paint peeling from its round hull, sat low in the water with a full load, no doubt headed for some remote village. Fifty-pound bags of flour? Factory-made clothes from the city? No. The old boat carried its load proudly: 75 Japanese motorcycles.

## Chinese prepared now for future earthquakes

By Song Ming

BEIJING (Depthnews) — For the Daofu Post Office in Sichuan province, it was business as usual only 15 minutes after an earthquake of magnitude 6.9 hit the town in January 1981. Despite the great magnitude of China's 1976 Tangshan earthquake, some buildings even in areas registering intensities 7, 8 and 9 (on a scale of 12) remained standing and suffered little damage. That earthquake was the worst in China's history, killing more than 240,000 people. The earthquake destroyed 90 percent of the buildings in Tangshan, a city in North China.

These buildings — isolated success stories — trace their strength to a nationwide effort to strengthen buildings and structures against earthquakes. The 10-year project, to be finished in 1987, was conceived by the late Premier Zhou Enlai shortly after the 1966 Xingtai earthquake in Hebei province. First priority in construction plans, for instance, is the reinforcement of vital parts of cities like water and communication facilities, power stations, generators and hospitals.

Work did not gather momentum until after the Tangshan tremor. The National Office of Earthquake Resistance, with branches in most of China's provinces and towns, is directing the project which the central government has allotted 700 million yuan (nearly \$400 million) since 1977. Local governments have also spent 200 million yuan (nearly \$120 million) to strengthen existing buildings.

In the nine earthquake-prone provinces and municipalities in North China, as well as Northeast and Southwest China, 37 large and medium-size cities have been targeted for participation. Houses with a total of 10 million square meters of floor space were reinforced in 1981, adding to the 92 million sq.m. already renovated. About 200 million yuan (\$120 million) will continue to be allotted yearly over the next six years by the central and local governments.

The dam of the Miyun reservoir, for instance, was reinforced, heightened and widened after the Tangshan shock. The dam is Beijing's major water supplier with a water storage capacity of 4.3 billion cubic meters. If another earthquake occurs, the dam may crack but will not break and its increased size will prevent water from overflowing.

This year, 40 county seats in earthquake-prone areas will begin to strengthen their buildings. And indeed, reinforced buildings have proven stronger and more durable than ordinary structures.

Take the case of the Electricity Generating Equipment Plant and the Heavy Machinery Plant, located on the same street in Tianjin. The power plant had strengthened its buildings according to the earthquake resistance office's standards (which is voluntary).

When the Tangshan quake struck 100 kilometers northeast of Tianjin, the strengthened buildings were saved although some did crack. After the shock, the electric plant resumed production. The other factory — with no reinforcement — collapsed, killing many people.

Houses built with brick and brick masonry are especially susceptible to earthquakes. Yet says. Reducing damage is best achieved by both designing buildings to resist earthquakes and reinforcing existing structures.

Many buildings in China are still being built with brick, although steel-reinforced concrete materials are widely used. Since brick masonry is readily available in many areas, it is convenient and cheap for manual construction. Brick thus remains popular.

About three million square kilometers in China register intensities greater than 7 during earthquakes. In these areas, various brick structures can be found — multi-story brick buildings, single-story factory buildings with brick columns, brick chimneys and brick water towers supported by columns. These structures have the burden of support in the vertical direction so that under ordinary conditions the buildings are quite secure. But if an earthquake occurs, they would be prone to toppling over.



TUB FULL OF FUN: Bath time is fun time for this child. Little Jane has an unusual friend who helps her wash in her plastic tub. It is a young chimpanzee who has formed a trusting relationship with the little girl. Jane's parents run a zoo in Warwickshire, England, and she has many rare animal companions.

# French first lady active politically; she's shy in public

By Carolyn Lesh

PARIS (AP) — Her clothes, hairdressers and spending habits never make the national or international news. But like her counterparts in other countries, French first lady Danielle Mitterrand's matrimonial choice places her in a position of prominence.

It is a position that contrasts sharply with the discreet, quiet and modest nature of Mrs. Mitterrand, who is politically active and publicly shy.

"I do not like stardom," she said recently in a rare interview with a French newspaper. "If I help someone, it will be more effective through discretion than exhibition."

Mrs. Mitterrand has granted few interviews during the lengthy political career of François Mitterrand and only three since his Socialist presidential victory last May ended 23 years of conservative rule in France.

She declined an interview with the Associated Press, but agreed to supply written answers to five questions submitted to her office at the presidential Elysee Palace.

Mrs. Mitterrand's office explained she currently had little free time because of her preparations for the Big Seven economic summit, which took place last week in Versailles. The French first lady's summit work included arrangements for Nancy Reagan, wife of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The 57-year-old Mrs. Mitterrand is a well-dressed, slim blonde who wears little or no makeup.

She is a woman of simple tastes. The presidential couple still reside in their Left Bank apartment near Notre Dame rather than the ornate Elysee Palace. On a quiet day, the Mitterrands still stroll around their Latin Quarter neighborhood and eat at inexpensive local bistros.

Members of the French presidential family receive much less press coverage than ruling families of many other countries.

In France, the press refers to the president's wife as "Madame Mitterrand" rather than "Danielle." The first names of the Mitterrand's two sons — Jean-Christophe and Gilbert — are unknown by the vast majority of French, as are their professions. Gilbert, 33, is a Socialist deputy in the French National Assembly while Jean-Christophe, 36, is a journalist in the diplomatic service at the Paris headquarters of the French news agency Agence France Presse.

After breakfast with the president, Mrs. Mitterrand's work day begins at 10 a.m. at her office in the Elysee Palace. She has a 18-member staff to help answer the more than 100 letters she receives daily.

Most afternoons, the president and Mrs. Mitterrand take a short break together and stroll through the Elysee gardens. It is their one alone during the day.

Mrs. Mitterrand makes no speeches for her husband's causes nor does she campaign for

him. Mitterrand rarely mentions her by name in his public statements.

Throughout their 37-year marriage, Mrs. Mitterrand has lived in the shadow of her Socialist husband despite her own political activities that date back to the French resistance during World War II.

It was during the war that she met Mitterrand. She was 19 and the daughter of a school official who sheltered members of the French underground. He was 28 and one of the men who sought shelter at her father's home.

They were married in 1944, two months after Paris was liberated from the Nazis. Since then, Mrs. Mitterrand's life has centered on her husband and their two sons.

The French first lady has never held a salaried job. But is a strong supporter of equal job opportunities for women.

"Our objective is that the condition of women in France should in all circumstances be equal to that of men on the basis of their skills and education," Mrs. Mitterrand said. "Given this, do not see what criteria could prevent a woman from occupying the highest post in the nation if the French people gave her its confidence."

Mrs. Mitterrand's political views are as committed to the left as those of her husband. Her political activities have included membership in the Salvador and Latin American Solidarity Organization, a French leftist group that works for political freedoms.

Mrs. Mitterrand's interest in Central America has led to a few press reports suggesting she has played a major role in helping shape France's policies toward Latin America, which include a decision to sell non-offensive arms to Nicaragua.

"It is not only my commitment to the left which determines my Central American positions, which are not always so well known," Mrs. Mitterrand said. "Rather, it is my concern about protecting the liberties and rights of people, whatever their origins and whatever charges may be leveled against them."

"It is a question of humanitarian actions which I undertake when necessary," she continued in her written response. "I don't think I have an influence on the concerns of the president of the republic in this domain or, by the way, in other fields. But a long life together has led us to share the same convictions on subjects which are particularly close to our hearts and which we sometimes do discuss."

"Despite the political spotlight that now illuminates her, the shy Mrs. Mitterrand says she does not regret entering the public arena."

"I'm not nostalgic for the time when I was a simple party worker," she wrote. "At the moment, I'm experiencing another type of relationship with the people. I'm fully conscious of the honor and the responsibilities which have been confided to my husband by the French people. As his wife, I share those responsibilities in the role which I feel I must fulfill."

## Modern readers miss classics

## Library of America hopes to save literary heritage

NEW YORK (R) — Tucked away in a corner of the non-profit company producing "Sesame Street," the television program that has taught millions of pre-school children to read, is an independent publisher with as lofty an ambition.

The "Library of America," as the publisher is called, is out to do nothing less than save America's literary heritage from going out of print by issuing standard, uniform editions of the country's major authors and their best works.

Funded by \$1.8 million in foundation and government grants, the non-profit library is the most ambitious publishing venture in years in a country that traditionally ignores its classics in favor of the latest best-seller, especially those with personable authors who look good on television talk shows.

And since Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Jack London, Henry James, Edgar Allan Poe, Steven Crane and Nathaniel Hawthorne are no longer around to speak for themselves, American readers may lip service to them and go and read something hot off the presses.

It is a situation that drove critics to despair. Lionel Trilling lamented: "The lack of adequate editions of the great American writers is a national disgrace."

And Edmund Wilson, inspired by the "Editions de la Pléiade" which prints almost the whole of the classic literature of France in a uniform edition and makes a profit, wanted to see the same done in the United States.

Wilson made his views known in 1961 and in a time won support from what is now the National Endowment for the Humanities, before winding up trading bitter polemics with university professors whom he accused of producing scholarly editions with nit-picking footnotes fit only for scholars.

Promised money in the 1960s and 70s failed to materialize for Wilson's dream of a uniform edition of American classics.

Instead, it went to finance carefully detailed textual editions from universities of major American works, which noted how commas and capitalizations changed from one edition of Tom Sawyer to another.

The first four volumes have been printed in trade editions of 5,000 copies and in book club editions of 32,000.

The most copies a book by Melville ever sold during his life was 32,000 and he fared poorly that he stopped writing for a long period.

By the first world war, the only way an American reader could get a copy of *Moby Dick* was to send to England for it.



WEIGHING IN: Hanging from a hook, a baby is seen being weighed to see if it is underweight. It is part of the UNICEF service designed to aid children in Uganda and other areas of Africa. If a child is underweight, help is given to the family

## Bringing up baby subject to fashion

## 'Motherhood' book slaps maternalism

By Katharine Whitehorn

LONDON (LOS) From the well-founded suspicion that society tells them they are good mothers mainly to stop them trying their hand at anything else, feminists have tended to slap down any suggestion that women have a natural talent for mothering. They go on about jobs while motherhood gets associated with right-wing morality.

To prove that the idea that we are naturally mothers is a myth, feminists are at pains to point out what terrible mothers we can on occasion be. And *The Myth of Motherhood* is the title of the latest of these assertions, a book that has shaken France. In it, Elizabeth Badinter seeks to prove, at considerable academic length, that there can't be any such thing as a maternal instinct, considering what absolutely rotten mothers were the French women of the 17th and 18th centuries.

It was not just the rich and the Parisiennes who sent their children to the country to be wet-nursed, scarcely asking how or where; but also the greedy big-bosomed Burgundians, who would leave their own babies the moment they were born to rush off to Paris and become well-aid wet-nurses in residence.

But the fact that some women make lousy mothers some of the time doesn't prove that the mothering instinct doesn't exist. People may go off their food or kill themselves with anorexia without supposing that no one has an instinct to eat. Men can be celibate in monasteries and plenty of people are terrible at sex, but that doesn't prove that the sexual instinct is a myth — merely that it's a tide that flows more strongly in some people than it does in others.

The higher the animal, the more "instinct" is a potential that is molded by culture; it's not a rigid computerized program, such as that which impels a grub, say, to tunnel through tee-bark in the dark for exactly 61 days before becoming a butterfly. It's more a generalized urge, to be channeled and shaped by circumstances. And what is interesting is the vast number of channels into which the compulsion of women to bear babies and to look after them (not, also, always going together) can be made to flow — and without necessarily hurting the child, either.

Wet-nursing, for example, against which Elizabeth Badinter inveighs, isn't by any means always a disaster; Jane Austen's mother put out several of her babies to nurse in the village, and her daughter did all right — so did Talleyrand and Balzac, who scarcely met their mothers until they were grown. The Manus in New Guinea put a new-born baby straight on to someone else's flowing breast while the mother gets her breath back. Indeed, the breast-feeding lobby is currently wondering whether wet-nursing is not, after all, preferable to all that fussing with powdered milk.

But what mothers who hand their babies over to someone else may miss — and plainly these Frenchwomen did — is the process that turns a woman into a mother: bonding. For while some women are born maternal and some get there only with difficulty, motherly feelings for a vast number of women, are sucked out of them — either literally, or just by the process of caring for a creature who seems to need you so much.

So why did these women separate themselves from their babies? For the same reason that a century later (inflamed by Rousseau-esque views of innocence and love) they didn't. For the same reason some mothers eschew dummies and cheerfully plug screaming sons with them; for the same reason babies kick freely in 1980 but were swaddled up like mummies a hundred years ago: fashion.

Instincts, even good instincts, can be lined up by social conditioning behind quite awful practices; and mothers who genuinely want to do the right thing by their babies can have the craziest ideas about what the right thing might be — witness those who, in the name of a good education have packed their infants off to boarding school at four.

Susanna Wesley thought it her duty to beat the living devil out of her baby, and did, until her arm ached. In Victorian times children were supposed to be wicked until enough prayers and discipline had made them good; those mothers were as worried about indulging their children as modern mothers are

about inhibiting them. Because he had slashed the mortality rate among Australian

infants, Truby King was followed in the Thirties by the most conscientious mother; his rigid timetable, coupled by an insistence on breast-feeding, had good mothers tearfully wetting their jumpers.

The post-war American mothers had a more complicated cross to bear; it's a paradox that some of the most agreeable advice ever dished out resulted in some of the most frightful children — and panic-stricken mothers. Convinced by Spock and Freud that they could make or mar their children for life, they were constantly urged to act naturally, follow their children's inclinations, above all to enjoy it all; the fun morality meant that they couldn't, even during the sticky bits, just soldier on in the knowledge that they were doing what was best for the child; for if they weren't enjoying it, then it couldn't be the best thing.

Why should mothers be so subject to these changing fashions? One theory is that they have an inbuilt guilt about themselves anyway, and nothing to do with Eve and the apple either. The late Dr. Donald Winnicott, child psychologist, agreed that most mothers do feel guilty: because the half of them that wants to keep the child close forever feels bad about the actions of the other half, which helps it to move away towards a life of its own. So on this basic guilt the theorist — or gay midwife, advice column or witch-doctor — can only too easily impose his own coloring.

What gives the motherly instinct the best chance to thrive is the genuine respect and

## Easy to spot Fashionable dress: style sans gaudiness

By Paul Dean

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (LAT) — Despite detours of trends, the accoutrements of the well-found and definitely well-heeled gentleman remain a Rolls-Royce, a Hasselblad camera, gold Rolex and a Savile Row suit.

That is Christopher Foster-Hicklin's view of ultimate desirables — because that is what his customers drive and carry; and what they wear is what he makes as a measurer, cutter and seller of Savile Row suits.

London's Savile Row. What Swiss banks are to financial discretion, Savile Row is to tailoring. Money is one usually suggests a closet filled by the other.

"The trouble I have all the time is getting people to relate to a Savile Row suit," conceded Foster-Hicklin. He's relaxing at a Beverly Hills hotel in one of his own. "At a distance I could look at 25 men and tell you which one is wearing a Savile Row suit. He'd be the one with presence carrying a leather briefcase. The suit would just look good on him. His statement would be style without gaudiness. He would reflect breeding and know exactly who he is. And he'd probably be wearing a gold Rolex."

More specifically, Prince Rainier, Roger Moore, all the Kennedy men, David Niven, Caspar Weinberger, Fred Astaire, Cary Grant and James Mason wear Savile Row

It is a giant of a cottage industry with 50 employees producing 2,000 suits a year and an annual gross income of \$1.8 million. Wells also has been selling in the United States since the '20s.

Foster-Hicklin's hotel bed is littered with swatch books. Exclusive? One is tagged Constable because its grays contain hints of color peculiar to that British artist. Only two, maybe three suits will be made from this one bolt which will never be worn again. Elegant? A pinstriped material looks basic enough. The stripes, however, will be formed from tiny monograms for the man ordering such a suit.

"And here's one exclusive material I don't even bother to bring out because it's too much," Foster-Hicklin said. He slips into a side room and reappears with a card. "Look at it in the light and you'll recognize it right away."

The sample is two squares, midnight blue and Hershey-bar brown, with a metallic strip. "That's what we call Cashanova, cashmere and super 100 material of Merino wool, with a 24-carat gold thread. A suit in this would cost about \$2,000."

Rather than the customary series of personal fittings, the overseas order is started by the initial 50-minute measurement in Los Angeles. Then the customer slips into a "block coat," a sample jacket relatively close to his physical form. Foster-Hicklin chalks on the required alterations and adjustments, transfers this tailoring shorthand to paper, shoots three Polaroid snapshots of the customer's posture and mails out the entire package. In London, cutters and tailors work the changes on paper templates of the "block coat" and, scissors crossed, produce a suit that fits like wallpaper while compensating for the client's bodily variables and deficiencies.

## Embroidery dates back many centuries

TAIPEI — Embroidery is an art that dates back to prehistoric times.

It is believed to have owed its beginnings to the creation of patterns millions of years ago when people stitched skins together for their clothing.

The Chinese were the first nation to use silk thread for embroidery.

As is commonly known, sericulture — the rearing and keeping of silkworms for the production of raw silk — originated in China.

Its invention is credited to the Empress Lei Tsu, consort of the legendary Huang Ti (The Yellow Emperor) who ascended the Dragon Throne of the Middle Kingdom in 2697 B.C. Huang Ti himself is also credited with an epoch-making invention — the compass.

During the days of the Chinese Empire, which ended with the establishment by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on New Year's Day 1912 of the Republic of China, the designs on the robes worn by officials denoted their rank.

For instance, no one but the emperor could wear clothes adorned with nine embroidered dragons, the symbol of his

rank.

The National Palace Museum and the National Museum of History, two of the greatest museums in the world, include among their treasures unmatched collections of embroidery.

Apart from these collections, there is another one in Taipei that attracts devotees of the art of embroidery.

This one has been gathered by Chang Mu-yang, also known as Milo Chang, and is displayed in the old Japanese-style house in which he lives at 102 Chien Kuo North Road. Chang welcomes visitors but would like them to phone him before dropping in.

Apart from embroidery, Chang also collects other artifacts, among them sculptures and clothing produced by aborigines.

But the artifact to which he is most dedicated is embroidery. "Life is fleeting," he says, "but great art lives forever."

Photos from his collection by courtesy of Milo Chang.



As Regan warns

## U.S. House set to battle budget

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — The House of Representatives is scheduled to choose between a Republican plan to cut the 1983 U.S. government budget deficit to \$99.2 billion and a Democratic proposal holding it to \$107.5 billion.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Wednesday that failure to pass the Republican version could pose a serious threat to recovery from the American recession.

— which began last July. "We cannot have recovery without a reduction in interest rates and we cannot have a reduction in interest rates without cuts in the deficit," Regan told reporters.

The Senate has already passed its own budget plan, but the house has been bogged down in bitter fighting between Republicans and opposition Democrats and has failed to settle on a compromise. That failure has embarrassed President Reagan, who told Western leaders at the recent economic

summit in France that he wanted to bring down high U.S. interest rates.

The president said earlier the deficit could reach \$230 billion by 1985 if Congress did not take steps to cut federal spending. "We have more votes than they (Democrats) have. I think we are about there," said Congressman Delbert Latta, the senior Republican on the House Budget Committee.

Republican whip Trent Lott said the Republican plan, while not perfect, was better than the "horrendous" alternative of shaky financial markets resulting from failure to agree on a budget. The administration had predicted that the economy would begin to pull out of the recession early this summer.

But Regan and Murray Weidenbaum, the president's top economic adviser, Wednesday cast some doubt on those hopes. "We have not seen the growing signs of recovery that I would have expected at this stage of the (busi-

ness) cycle," Weidenbaum said.

The Republicans and Democrats have both laboriously worked out new proposals, both of which allow for higher federal spending and taxes than wanted by Regan. However, the two sides are not very hopeful that their latest efforts for a budget compromise will be any more successful than previous attempts. Describing his party's latest proposal, House Republican minority leader Robert Michel said: "None of us got everything we wanted."

In another development Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Beryl W. Sprinkel said the administration "strongly opposes" any proposal to increase the rate of money growth or to raise the money growth targets.

Speaking to the Joint Economic Committee, Sprinkel said that interest rates can only be brought down in three basic ways.

## France vows to keep on the Socialist track

PARIS, June 10 (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand has pledged his Socialist government to strict controls on its budget deficit and said France remained committed to the European Monetary System (EMS).

At a two-hour press conference, he said that the second phase of his program to renew economic growth and cut unemployment had now begun, but he said there would be no radical changes of policy despite economic problems.

France must now renew its industrial plant, wipe out this year's deficit on social security programs, maintain employment, raise savings and improve social justice, he said.

After a year in power Mitterrand's economic record shows stubbornly high inflation, rising unemployment, a feeble franc and a yawning trade deficit, provoking sharp attacks from the right-wing opposition.

Higher government spending has produced a widening budget deficit and led to persistent rumors that a devaluation of the franc is imminent within the EMS, the joint

currency float set up in 1979 and which links most European currencies within set fluctuation bands.

Recalling that the government's program was based on growth, solidarity, and France's active role in the world, Mitterrand said that the result was growth "which is not extraordinary" but which is greater than France's partners were experiencing.

He said: "We have a little more than two percent — I would have hoped for three percent but most of the countries around us have almost zero growth."

However there was scant reference to questions of major concern to observers overseas in recent weeks. These are the persistent fear that the franc might have to be devalued, and the possibility of a movement toward austerity bearing in mind France's weak external trade balance.

Attention has been focused on this by France's apparently low key insistence on inflation at last weekend's economic summit at Versailles compared with its stand on monetary expansion at Ottawa a year ago. But Mitterrand, noting that his administration has recruited 7,000 public servants, including

## Soviets hike oil price by nearly \$2.5

HELSINKI, June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union raised the price of its crude oil by about the same amount the price of North Sea oil went up last week, the Finnish state oil company Neste said Thursday.

The increase came in negotiations Neste managing director Jaakko Ihmamoto held in Moscow on Wednesday.

The hike, retroactive to June 1, was "somewhat lower than the \$2.50 per barrel hike Britain and Norway announced earlier for the North Sea oil," according to Ihmamoto.

Fins import about 8 million tons, or more than two-thirds of their total supply, from the Soviet Union. Before the hike, they paid about \$31 per Soviet barrel, according to sources in the state oil company.

## Dollar rates hold sway

By J.H. Hammond

but some active dealing pushed the rate to 15 1/4 percent levels — the highest for the past two months. Dealers reported that "overnight" funds could still be found at around the 14-15 percent levels and despite some temporary liquidity squeezes, the money markets could still find funds to meet interbanking needs. The exchange markets were quiet at first on Thursday with spot rival/dollar rates opening at 3.4300-05 levels, but the higher dollar exchange rates soon encouraged livelier trading with spot levels rising to 3.4305-15 by the close of the session. The total volume of transactions were reported to have been "about average" according to both local and OBU — offshore banking units — in Bahrain.

In the European exchanges, the German mark fell to 2.4150 levels despite more determined Bundesbank support. The French franc fell back to 6.3100 despite assurances from President Francois Mitterrand that the franc would remain within the European Monetary System. The Japanese yen fell to a new low of 249/250.00 at one stage on Thursday, before profit-taking pushed the rate back up to 249.50. The Swiss franc was similarly affected, falling to 2.0820 levels while the British pound fell to 1.7710 levels with the Bank of England providing some support.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	326.75
Paris	325.55
Frankfurt	holiday
Zurich	325.50
Hong Kong	331.22

## Nigerian oil output surges

LAGOS, June 10 (R) — Nigeria's oil output is recovering faster than expected after a slump early this year when a glut in the world market encouraged buyers to desert it, informed sources said Thursday.

They said figures collated this week showed May output averaged 1,309,000 barrels daily, compared with fewer than 700,000 at one point during March.

## hanging fire

The officials said that North Korea agrees to permitting Japanese as well as Chinese airliners to use its airspace but disagrees with the idea of a route between Tokyo and Peking across South Korea.

Japan has agreed to the proposal and Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakurada stressed the necessity of adopting the new routes in a meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, in Tokyo earlier this month. Huang was quoted as saying that the new routes would save both fuel and time but further efforts would be needed on the issue "because it involves political problems."

Huang, accompanying Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on an official visit to Japan, did not elaborate but Japanese government officials said the problems rest with the Pyongyang government.

wherever possible to save fuel.

To further this aim, the ICAO has proposed routes between the Chinese and Japanese capitals which would permit Chinese airliners to fly over North Korea while Japanese airliners would overfly South Korea.

At present the specific motive for North Korea's objection to a route overlying South Korea is unknown, although it is believed to be related to Pyongyang's objection to any idea that there are two Koreas. North Korea takes the view that there is only one Korea and the Pyongyang administration of President Kim Il-Sung is its government.

The issue is complicated by the web of international relations surrounding the four countries and because North and South Korea have been enemies since the Korean War. North and South Korea do not recognize each other. China recognizes North Korea but not South Korea, while Japan recognizes South Korea but not North Korea.

This resulted in JAL and CAAC adopting the Shanghai staging point when they opened services between the two capitals after Japan and China restored diplomatic ties in 1973.

The Japanese officials said Tokyo cannot accept the North Korean counter-offer to the ICAO proposal that both Japanese and Chinese airliners fly over North Korea.

They said this could be interpreted as recognition of North Korea and could offend South Korea which is already in dispute with Japan over what it considers insufficient economic aid.

Earlier this year, Assad Kotait of Lebanon, chairman of the ICAO's council, said that Seoul, Pyongyang, Tokyo and Peking had accepted his proposal for the two-route plan, which he said would save the airlines \$10 million a year.

Commenting on Kotait's statement a Japanese government official said the new routes would not come into being soon. "The ICAO is now coordinating the views of South Korea and North Korea," the official said.

It is the fifth annual gathering of representatives from major industrialized countries and aid organizations linked under OPEC's International Fund, which includes the Arab Development Bank and Islamic Bank.

Sources said, however, that it is doubtful any new aid schemes will emerge from the meeting. They pointed out that the current world recession and the sharp drop in oil exports have limited the ability of members from the OECD and OPEC to increase aid commitments.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:05 p.m. Thursday			
	Cash	Transfer	
Bahrain Dinar	9.13	9.11	
Bangladesh Taka	16.15		
Belgian Franc (1,000)	75.21		
Canadian Dollar	1.4250		
Danish Mark (100)	143.00		
Dutch Guilder (100)	130.00	129.00	
Egyptian Pound	3.35	3.63	
Emirati Dirham (100)	93.56	93.50	
French Franc (100)	55.25	54.65	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	54.75	54.55	
Indian Rupee (100)			
Irish Pound (100)			
Israeli Lira (10,000)	26.20	25.85	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.85	13.85	
Jordanian Dinar	10.00	11.93	
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.98		
Lebanese Lira (100)	69.00	66.95	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	55.00	57.20	
Philippine Peso (100)	41.30		
Polish Zloty (100)	94.40	94.35	
Qatari Rial (100)	6.12	6.10	
Singapore Dollar (100)	161.40		
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	31.00	31.00	
Swiss Franc (100)	59.25	59.98	
Taiwan Lira (100)	3.430	3.432	
U.S. Dollar	1.160	1.110	
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.15	75.10	

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 5441000, Jeddah.

## Iran economy runs on well-oiled wheels

TEHRAN, June 10 (R) — Iran's economy has recovered after being near collapse as a result of three years of revolutionary turmoil and the strains of war with Iraq.

The key to the revival has been a boost in oil sales. This has provided foreign exchange to buy raw materials and equipment for industries which had ground to a halt or were working at a fraction of capacity.

Mr. Lai, chairman of the International Tin Council, said Thursday he was optimistic about the outcome. His hopes were shared by some officials from the European Economic Community (EEC), which is backing Lai's proposal.

Informed sources said the delegates were also considering a document seeking revised operating methods for the agreement in July 1983.

There is concern over a producers' intention of setting up an alliance outside the agreement. Another topic to the fore is

Food imports cost around \$300 million a month and arms for the war with Iraq \$200 million more, costs that the oil industry was at one point barely able to cover. Last autumn, the exchequer ran out of foreign exchange for two weeks. Oil sales were hit first by production problems and the departure of some technicians. Then Iraq invaded the oil province of Khuzestan. Finally, the world oil glut prompted the desertion of some of Iran's remaining buyers.

Iran responded this year deciding to ignore pricing levels mandated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which it had always been a loyal member. It faced exceptional circumstances. Oil Minister Belkacem Nabil of Algeria said during a recent OPEC meeting.

As its meagre share of an already over-supplied world market shrunk to danger levels, Iran cut prices from \$34 to \$30 a barrel and in the spring secured a major Japanese order for 30 million barrels.

It has also sold oil for as little as \$25 a barrel in the non-contract spot market while declining to endorse an OPEC production-sharing accord that would have pinned it to an output ceiling of only 1.2 million barrels daily.

Diplomats say that divisions over a stalled bill to nationalize foreign trade are based on the question on whether commerce should be controlled by the state or left in private hands.

But they add that the bazaar dwellers form a powerful lobby and are likely to resist any moves toward wholesale state ownership and that the foreign trade law is most likely to turn out a system for licensing imports and exports rather than giving the government full control. A black market persists with irregular supplies of meat offered at three times official prices.

July 10th



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## Senators support Reagan's arms idea

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has won solid support from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for his ideas on how to achieve nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

The committee killed a congressional proposal backed by Sen. Edward Kennedy and a large number of other lawmakers to freeze U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms at their present levels. By 10 votes to six, it rejected the resolution, which proposed ending production and deployment of nuclear arms and negotiating reductions.

Instead, it approved by 12-4 a resolution supporting Reagan's strategic arms reductions treaty (START) proposal to cut U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads by one-third. U.S. and Soviet negotiators will begin discussing the issue of strategic weapons on June 29 in Geneva.

Although there is increasing support among Americans for freezing the number of nuclear weapons at current levels, the administration has rejected the idea, saying it would make Soviet nuclear superiority permanent. In addition to Kennedy, 25 senators and 171 members of the House of Representatives sponsored the freeze resolution.

The Democrats said they would ask the Senate to approve the freeze, but they are even less likely to win there. Nuclear freeze advocates believe, however, that they may be able to win approval from the House Foreign Affairs Committee next week. The proposal's chances when it goes before the full house are uncertain.

The resolution approved by the Senate committee was a compromise drafted by Chairman Charles Percy from 13 proposals on nuclear arms control. Sen. Percy said the nuclear freeze movement in the United States and Europe was a welcome thing that built up support for arms control. But he argued that the number of warheads should be reduced, not frozen at the present high levels.

The resolution, which would become U.S. policy if signed into law by the president, also says the United States should take no action to undermine the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

President Reagan has said that treaty allows Soviet superiority but the United States would comply with it on an interim basis so long as Moscow did. The committee resolution would turn the president's pledge into a formal U.S. commitment.

## Romania purge said linked to economy trouble

BUCHAREST, June 10 (R) — Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu has reshuffled his government and purged his cultural and scientific establishment against a background of growing economic problems. The country is saddled with Western debts of around \$11 billion which have forced it to divert already scarce food from its shops to export markets. In Bucharest there are long queues for food.

Romania is also threatened with the loss of its preferential trade status with the United States unless it allows a significant increase in Jewish emigration. Late last month Romania suddenly announced that Prime Minister Ilie Verdet had been replaced in a government and Communist Party shake-up in which a minister, seven deputy prime ministers and a number of top party officials were dropped.

Named as new prime minister was Constantin Dascalescu, a party stalwart and confidant of President Ceausescu but with no direct experience of the economy, traditionally the chief responsibility of East bloc prime ministers.

In a speech last week, Ceausescu said the government of Verdet, who had been prime minister since 1978, had failed to do its job. "There was a state of affairs that could not be tolerated," he told the party's central committee.

Western diplomats said that in a system where all major policy decisions come from the party, dominated by Ceausescu, the prime minister's removal suggested he was being made a scapegoat for the country's growing ills.

The other prominent victim in the shake-up was Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burica, whose departure followed the sacking a few weeks earlier of his deputy and a number of high officials in the agriculture sector for alleged financial irregularities.

While Western diplomats said there appeared to have been irregularities in connection with a few large cooperation ventures abroad, some believed Burica had been made to shoulder part of the blame for the country's foreign debt.

The reshuffle itself, though one of the biggest for years, was not regarded as particularly significant by diplomats here. Ceausescu has a habit of switching around top officials, according to some analysts to prevent them from building power bases.

# النهار

صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

International



WATCHING TANKS: A Lebanese villager watches an Israeli Army tank clear the road inside his southern Lebanon village Wednesday as Israeli forces continued their advance.

(AP Wirephoto)

### Threatened by defense policies

## W. Germans regard Reagan controversial

BONN, June 10 (AP) — During his visit to West Germany, United States President Ronald Reagan will encounter admirers who regard him as the symbol of a stronger America, and critics who feel threatened by his defense policies.

There can be little doubt that the left-leaning magazine *Der Spiegel* reflected a widespread view when it described Reagan as "the most controversial U.S. president in the postwar era."

Between 100,000 and 200,000 persons are expected to turn out in the streets of Bonn and West Berlin to protest Reagan's support of NATO plans to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles in Europe starting next year. Sixteen heads of state met in a NATO summit here Wednesday.

*Der Spiegel*'s cover this week features Reagan beneath the words: "The Disagreeable Guest." And in West Berlin, where U.S. troops guarantee the city's freedom, the police have given up trying to confiscate anti-Reagan bumper stickers.

But what separates the critics of Reagan from that of former presidents is the harsh, personal and vicious tone. The new twists parallel a clear increase in anti-foreign feeling among West Germans, which has reached such a level that Schmidt plans a meeting with state governors June 22 to discuss how to counter it.

A leftist magazine in Hamburg sponsored an anti-Reagan poster contest, in which the winning entry showed Reagan as a cowboy with the words "Missiles and Adventure."

In Berlin, police decided some of the anti-Reagan banners appearing on apartment houses were so offensive that authorities opened criminal slander investigations against nearly 20 persons.

Welcome Mr. President," said a heading to a letter from publishing magnate Axel Springer on the front pages of his newspapers *Bild* and *Die Welt*.

"We appreciate that by electing the man

Ronald Reagan, the American people have demonstrated that they are willing once more to accept their historic role as leaders of the free world."

Others took out full-page ads in West German papers this week proclaiming their "friendship with the American people."

Opposition to policies of American presidents is not new to West Germany. During the administration of President Carter, German newspapers and magazines were full of accounts of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's alleged disdain for the chief executive and for the "incalculability" of his policy.

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"We appreciate that by electing the man

— has lyrics declaring the American leader comes "bringing weapons and death." It has become an unofficial ballad of the anti-nuclear movement.

The government clearly hopes the visit will help improve Reagan's image and make it easier to support U.S. defense and foreign policies.

Federal President Karl Carstens, a leader of the Christian Democratic Union, before his election to his present, non-political post, welcomed Reagan's interest in arms reduction talks with Moscow and told the *Bild* that anti-U.S. protesters were "a small minority."

Because it wants to ease U.S.-West German strains, the Bonn government is nervous about the prospect of U.S. television networks zeroing in on planned demonstrations, filling American television screens with scenes reminiscent of Latin American "Yankee go home" protests.

"Pictures flashed via satellite to the United States might bolster the impression of the unreliable Germans," an impression American newspapers and TV have been propagating for months," wrote the business daily *Handelsblatt*.

Schmidt is said to have complained bitterly in private that the burgeoning West German peace movement, which threatens to tear apart his own coalition government, would never have enjoyed such success had it not been for U.S. sabre rattling and intemperate remarks from Washington about prospects for "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

Meanwhile, illegal activity has become the "daily duty" of Poles, according to a clandestine pamphlet by Solidarity. The pamphlet *Drak*, one of many clandestine publications available in Warsaw in a survey of the first six months of what the Dec. 13 declaration called a "state of war," stressed that the word "war" was out misplaced.

The Dec. 13 emergency proclamation was issued according to the Polish constitution which allows for certain action in a "state of war," approximating to the Western "state of siege".

The writer of *Drak* said that on one hand the authorities had mobilized the greater part of the armed forces as though preparing to repel an attack by a powerful enemy, and on the other hand the civilian population was organizing underground activities just as it did in World War II and in other tragic periods of Poland's history. The pamphlet said that the strikes and demonstrations held last month proved the strength of the resistance against the government.

## In future union role Polish leaders remain wary of Walesa thinking

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 10 (AP) — A Polish government official who met recently with interned Solidarity labor leader Lech Walesa held open the prospect of future roles for the suspended trade union movement and its national chairman, but made clear they will have to adhere to state-imposed rules.

The official, Pawel Chocholak, director of the office for cooperation with trade unions, also suggested in an interview with the Associated Press that the Warsaw regime remains uncertain about Walesa's intentions.

Solidarity, which was suspended by the martial law decree last Dec. 13, will not be allowed to pursue "political aspirations running parallel to the policy of the state as it did before" the military crackdown, Chocholak said.

Walesa, Solidarity's national chairman, may play an unspecified role in Poland's future "if he understands the errors he and his trade union have made," he said.

Chocholak, a member of the Polish delegation to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, said he met for several hours with Walesa May 29 at "his place of internment." Official Polish sources have said that Walesa was moved in mid-May from suburban Warsaw to a rustic lodge in southeastern Poland.

Chocholak, who would not discuss in detail his meeting with Walesa, said that the Solidarity chief "probably understands (he made) a number of errors," adding: "It is difficult to say what his future intentions will be."

Sources in Warsaw have said Walesa, who was interned in the first hours of the military crackdown, is adamantly unwilling to grant major concessions to the government.

Meanwhile, illegal activity has become the "daily duty" of Poles, according to a clandestine pamphlet by Solidarity. The pamphlet *Drak*, one of many clandestine publications available in Warsaw in a survey of the first six months of what the Dec. 13 declaration called a "state of war," stressed that the word "war" was out misplaced.

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Meanwhile, Israel launched two air raids on western suburbs of Beirut, bombing the district known as the "UNESCO" quarter just after midday (1000 GMT) and the sports center half an hour later. Dense smoke hung over the university region. In the UNESCO district, Syrian troops of the ADF occupy a Lebanese barracks.

In Metulla, a spokesman for the Christian enclave in Lebanon headed by renegade Lebanese army major Saad Haddad said that his units had joined the Israeli army in rounding up Palestinians in South Lebanon. He said that "these men know the region like the back of their hands, and they have members

### From page one

#### Israelis

of their family in each village who will be able to tell them where the Palestinians are hiding."

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in that pre-dawn shelling of the coastal strip from Damour to Ouzai, a beach just south of the capital proper. Palestinians said that at 0430 GMT three squadrons of Israeli planes strafed and bombed refugee camps at Ouzai, Khalde, and on the Doha hills, as well as Bourj Barajneh refugee camp.

Gunmen ringed American University of Beirut to keep unnecessary traffic away. Extra medical supplies were delivered and radio stations issued urgent appeals for blood, as they have been doing daily since the Israeli onslaught began last Friday.

Lebanon's Central Bank suspended currency exchanges and commercial banks offered only Lebanese money to customers seeking American dollars and British pounds. The most agonizing question on people's minds was where and how badly the Israelis hit.

Electricity in the capital is only on for four-and-a-half hours each day, while bread and water supplies are scarce. Refugees were wandering desperately from office to office in attempts to leave Beirut. But the only routes open are the Damascus Road, under intermittent Israeli fire, or from the Christian sector.

#### Saud

Prince Fahd telephoned Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and informed him that the Kingdom had taken a number of decisions to check the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Prince Fahd reaffirmed the Kingdom's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people and hailed their steadfastness in resisting "the savage invasion." He asserted that the Kingdom's financial, military and diplomatic capabilities are at the disposal of the Palestinian struggle and the Lebanese people whose sovereignty, independence and unity have been violated by the Israeli aggression."

Prince Fahd also telephoned President Hafez Assad of Syria offering him full support of the Kingdom in resisting the aggression. Prince Fahd expressed his condemnation of the Israeli action which is a continuation of the Zionist policy of expansionism.

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